

Israel Admits 24-Hour Toll of 14 on Golan Line

TEL AVIV, April 28 (UPI)—Israel's 24-hour toll on the Golan Heights today was 14 soldiers, the Israeli military command said.

The command said its planes hit Syrian positions on the 24-hour toll of 14 soldiers, the Israeli military command said.

position on the Golan Heights and a rescue helicopter sent to pick up casualties crashed, the Israeli military command said.

highest Israeli toll on the front since the October war.

The command said the helicopter crash was accidental, not the result of Syrian fire. It was the second helicopter crash on the front in nine days. Two helicopters collided while landing near the front April 19. One of them crashed, killing the eight men aboard.

The command also said an Israeli unit patrolling northeast of Mount Hermon killed two Syrian soldiers, suffering no casualties itself.

Despite the clashes, the national radio yesterday quoted Israeli officers as saying the intensity of fighting had dropped off from the previous week.

A Syrian military communiqué said Syrian forces inflicted heavy casualties on Israeli forces during artillery duels on Mount Hermon yesterday and last night. It said a Syrian patrol clashed last night with an ambushing Israeli unit, killed three Israeli troops and returned safely.

Today's Syrian communiqué said air-defense systems downed the Israeli jet—which villagers in south Lebanon reported seeing crash in Israeli territory. It brought to 29 the number of Israeli planes Syria claimed to have shot down since April 8.

Our warplanes raided enemy positions on Mount Hermon and inflicted heavy casualties in lives and equipment," a Syrian communiqué said.

All Syrian planes returned safely, it said.

Syria said artillery, tanks and anti-tank weapons exchanged fire on Mount Hermon and all along the Golan Heights front.

Israeli sources said today that two Syrian MIGs bombed Israeli positions near Mount Hermon. No casualties were reported.

Among Israeli targets was Jebel Ros, a mountain southwest of Mount Hermon, straddling the Lebanese-Syrian frontier, a command spokesman said.

Military sources have said Syrian units are operating from the Lebanese side of the frontier near Jebel Ros. They said an Israeli soldier was wounded there yesterday—the first report of shelling in the area since the October war.

The National Radio said Syria apparently had given up one of its positions on Mount Hermon and its efforts to build a road up its slopes for the movement of heavy weapons.



Sir Alfred and Lady Beit on the grounds of their home near Dublin after art robbery.

Police Hunt 5 In Art Theft

(Continued from Page 1)

vase airfields were also covered by the search.

Police said that some fingerprints had been taken from the getaway car but at least two of the gang wore rubber gloves and it was not yet known whether the prints would provide a lead.

Sir Alfred, his wife, Clementine, and their staff were trapped in nylon stockings by the gang who invaded the isolated 18th-century mansion at gunpoint.

The raiders cut local telephone wires which put out of action an alarm system linking the house with police. They left behind paintings worth an estimated £4 million.

"I haven't the faintest idea who they were or who they represent but they made violent and insulting anti-capitalist remarks, something about us being exploiters of the working class," Sir Alfred said.

The richest art haul previously recorded was the theft of eight masterpieces worth £3 million from Dulwich College Art Gallery in London Dec. 31, 1966. All those paintings were recovered.

Theft in Poland

WARSAW, April 28 (AP)—An art theft was announced in Poland today after museum officials discovered that two valuable paintings, a Van Dyck and a Brueghel, had been replaced in their frames with fakes—one of which had been printed in a women's magazine.

Curators at the Gdansk Museum in the Baltic coast city, said that the two small paintings were worth nearly \$400,000.

Fire Bombs Hit School and Shops In Ulster Town

BELFAST, April 28 (UPI)—A wave of firebombings damaged a Roman Catholic boys' school and more than half a dozen shops early today in the border town of Newry, police said.

Army munitions experts defused an incendiary device in another store in the town, but let a hijacked truck burn itself out on a Newry street because they feared it was part of a terrorist ambush, a police spokesman said. No injuries were reported in the fires.

Friday night, a bomb exploded at a sports pavilion in Ballycastle on Ulster's northern tip, 40 miles from Belfast, the army said. The pavilion is owned by the Roman Catholic Gaelic Athletic Association.

The same night two firebombs exploded in a furniture store in Omagh, 69 miles west of Belfast, military headquarters reported. Officials said the blasts were believed to have been the work of the IRA. No casualties were reported in the blasts Friday night.

Ireland Troubled by Policy Of Britain Toward Market

(Continued from Page 1)

of the credit for these rapid developments.

He has, of course, had the wind behind him. There has been no adverse public reaction here to EEC membership as Britain and to a lesser degree, Denmark have experienced. Despite current complaints about the beef market and the lack of an EEC regional policy, there has been no serious questioning in Ireland of the principles of membership or those of the Treaty of Rome. Mr. Fitzgerald finds it ironic that his own country should have achieved, at last, such an open view on the world just at the time Britain seems to be going through painful isolationist spasms.

Nonetheless, Britain's surly attitude toward the community represents a threat to Ireland. The main thrust of Irish foreign policy for the last 50 years has been to eliminate political and economic divisions between the Republic and Northern Ireland. Sectarian differences apart, this has been largely achieved.

In the event of a British withdrawal from the EEC, tariff barriers would suddenly divide Ireland's North from the Republic and Ireland from Britain. This would deal a heavy blow to the long-term ambitions for a united Ireland. The country, therefore, has a vital interest in Britain's continuing membership.

Mr. Fitzgerald does not like to dwell on this prospect. He feels that to talk about it too much is almost to will events to develop that way. "A very great deal can happen later this year which will clarify Britain's intentions and the way the rest of the EEC should react to them," he said. "While one cannot be thoroughly optimistic, it's quite wrong to be downright pessimistic."

There has been no forward thinking yet in the Irish government about how to meet a British withdrawal from the EEC.

He said they did not discuss Portugal's 13-year-old anti-guerrilla wars in Africa.

"The new government should immediately start negotiations with guerrilla movements toward self-determination and independence," Mr. Soares said, adding that he had established contacts with the guerrillas during his exile in France.

Last night, in Rossio Square, soldiers fired shots into the air for the first time since the coup to disperse an unruly crowd.

Late this afternoon, troops also fired shots into the air to disperse a mob, which was trying to beat up a former security policeman at Rossio Square.

A junta spokesman said that the full junta met for the first time today when Air Force Gen.

withdrawal, but there is no doubt in political circles that, if the British government eventually decides to hold a referendum on the issue, the result would be negative. It follows that the "unthinkable" has now to be thought about in Dublin.

The crisis over British renegotiation of EEC terms is not expected to take place until early next year. By coincidence, this will be the time when Ireland itself assumes the community's presidency on the six-month rota basis. Mr. Fitzgerald will be thrust into the forefront of EEC policy-making.

This poses the possibility that Ireland could be the arbiter of Britain's own destiny, a reversal of all Anglo-Irish relations. Connoisseurs of politics, who seem to constitute the majority in this city, smile into their whiskey at this prospect, but it is a role Ireland will not enjoy if the worst comes to worst.

Italy Closing Schools

ROME, April 28 (UPI)—All public schools throughout Italy will be closed from May 10 until May 14 because of the national referendum May 12-13 on the nation's divorce law, the Ministry of Public Instruction said Friday.

Manuel Diego Neto arrived from Mozambique.

Newspapers reported that student organizations met last night to express their support for Gen. Spínola. The trade unions presented him with demands—including higher wages to meet inflation, and a five-day 40-hour week.

Airports and seaports, closed since the coup, reopened.

This afternoon, Trotskyite youths ransacked the headquarters of the Portuguese Youth Movement, an organization established by the late dictator Antonio Oliveira Salazar. Thirty soldiers arrived and tried to calm the youths, clearing some of them from the building.

On Friday, the junta released about 100 political prisoners.

Recognition by Brazil

BRASILIA, April 28 (AP)—Brazil yesterday became the first government to recognize the new regime in Portugal. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry said recognition was extended an hour after Lisbon advised it by telegram of the composition of the new government.

Portuguese-speaking Brazil is traditionally one of Lisbon's strongest allies.

South African Ties

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 28 (Reuters)—South Africa has recognized the new government in Portugal, Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller said today.

Federation Rejected

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 28 (Reuters)—The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique said today it rejected the Portuguese regime's concept of a federation between Portugal and its African territories and would continue fighting.

Rossia Tembe, the group's secretary of information here, made the statement.

Living Costs in Italy

Rose 2.9% in March

ROME, April 28 (AP)—The cost of living in Italy shot up 2.9 percent in March, a rate equivalent to an increase of more than 35 percent a year, according to official statistics.

The Institute of Statistics said an increase in the price of gasoline and heating fuels largely accounted for the March rise. It said the increase in the cost of living for the year ending in March was 15.5 percent. In those 12 months, fuels and electricity costs rose 35.1 percent; food, 14.6 percent, and clothing, 15.4 percent.

Geneva Talks By Kissinger And Gromyko

Mideast and SALT Are Among Topics

GENEVA, April 28 (Reuters)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here tonight and immediately began talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the Middle East situation.

They were also expected to discuss the European security conference and the talks on limitation of nuclear arms. Mr. Gromyko arrived here earlier in the day with about 20 Soviet officials, including Moscow's ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin.

Mr. Kissinger met Mr. Gromyko at the Soviet Mission and the session lasted 1 1/2 hours.

A senior American official aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane from Washington said that at best the United States hopes for Soviet cooperation.

Troop Disengagement

He said that the least it hopes for is Soviet understanding—not obstruction—of Mr. Kissinger's efforts later this week when he shuttles between Israel and Syria trying to arrange for a troop disengagement in the Golan Heights.

The senior official said that, if troop disengagement between Israel and Syria fails, then there is a possibility that full-scale hostilities could resume in the Middle East. Egypt and other Arab nations would risk being drawn in, too, he said.

Mr. Kissinger is stopping here for one day. He and Mr. Gromyko are co-chairmen of the Middle East peace conference, which, at its inaugural two-day session in December, paved the way for a disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces on the Suez front.

It is believed that Mr. Kissinger is anxious to reassure the Soviet Union that his highly publicized journeys do not mean that the United States has unilaterally abandoned the Middle East problem.

Sources in Moscow have said that Mr. Gromyko was likely to emphasize general diplomatic cooperation between the two superpowers.

At a press conference on Friday in Washington, Mr. Kissinger said the meeting had been arranged so that he could take account of Soviet views in various forums.

He mentioned the specific point of the two countries' stalled Strategic Limitation Talks, which have been adjourned here for the last five weeks.

Top Socialist Exile Returns To Lisbon, Talks to Spínola

(Continued from Page 1)

tugal's national anthem and shouting "Victory." "Freedom" and "Socialism" had welcomed Mr. Soares at Apollonia Railroad Station, then followed him to the Palace of Couva Moura, the ministry building where Gen. Spínola has his office.

Mr. Soares said he and Gen. Spínola did not discuss details, but that the junta leader "stressed to me his already expressed promise of freedom of the press, association and political parties."

He said they did not discuss Portugal's 13-year-old anti-guerrilla wars in Africa.

"The new government should immediately start negotiations with guerrilla movements toward self-determination and independence," Mr. Soares said, adding that he had established contacts with the guerrillas during his exile in France.

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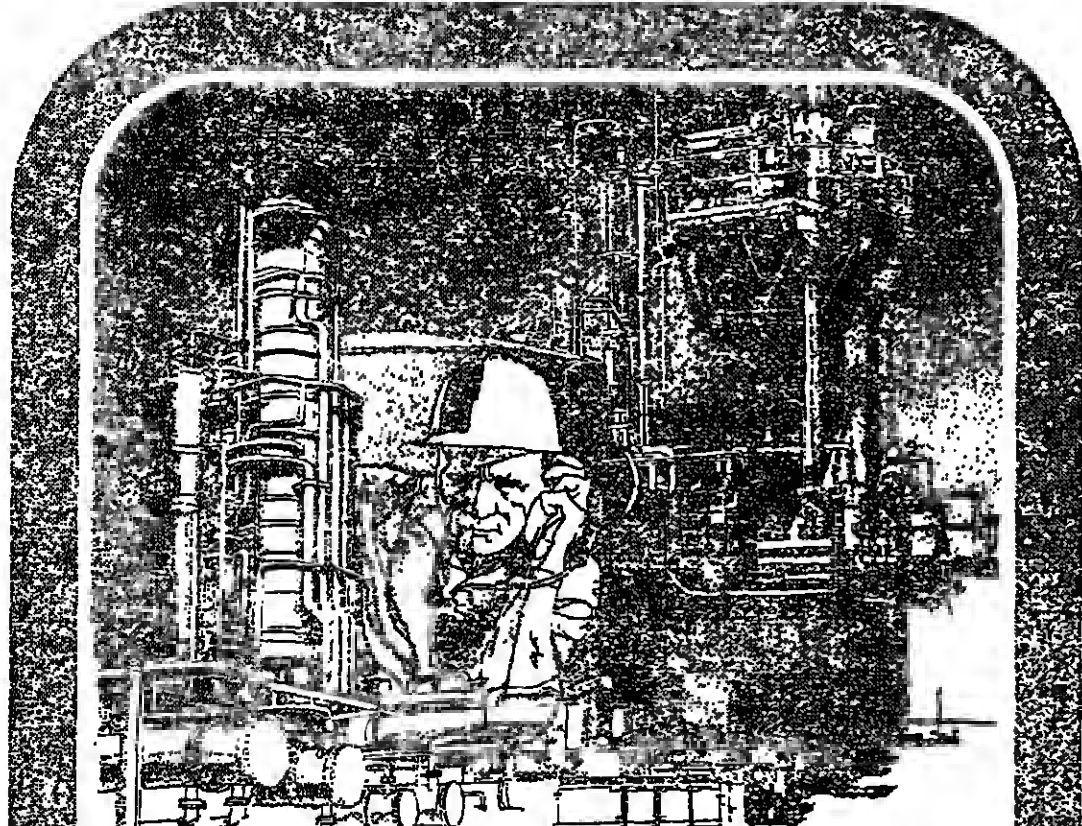
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Richardson Sees Close Issue On Nixon Role in Watergate

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson declared today that the issue "is close" as to whether President Nixon has engaged in criminal conduct.

The tapes sought by the House Judiciary Committee "could very well tip it one way or another," Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Richardson, who resigned Oct. 20 rather than carry out Mr.

Nixon's order to fire former Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox, said he did not believe that merely supplying transcripts of those tapes would meet the command of the panel's subpoena.

And "a failure to produce tapes would, I think, legitimately give rise to adverse inferences as to any ambiguities that otherwise exist," he said.

Mr. Richardson, interviewed on TV, was asked if he believed there was sufficient evidence to prove that Mr. Nixon had committed an indictable offense. Mr. Richardson replied: "I don't think that the evidence that we know about as newspaper readers, or television listeners, is quite enough. I think the case is close, and this, of course, is why the tapes are important as they are."

As to what specific evidence he saw as "close," Mr. Richardson responded that "what would bother me is the pattern. The direct answer is I don't think that the evidence is sufficient to any given situation. I think, however, that the evidence is sufficient to implicate the President. But the cumulative pattern of these things surrounding the President, in each case involving somebody next to him in responsibility, creates a really troublesome question."

"A failure on his part now to fully meet the requests for tapes justifies an adverse inference on the very question."

Friday, former White House aide Dwight Chapin lost a bid for a new trial on his conviction of lying to FBI agents investigating campaign "dirty tricks."

The proof that the defendant deliberately lied was established by U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell said in ruling against Chapin.

Chapin, facing sentencing on May 15, contended that prejudicial evidence had been introduced at his trial, that he was denied a change in the trial site, and that the jury had failed to follow the judge's instructions.

"The Whole War"

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said on a separate interview program that a compromise proposal to allow selected House Judiciary Committee members and staff to listen to the tapes would miss the mark. "They might as well go the whole way," he declared.

Sen. Javits said that, if the House impeaches Mr. Nixon, the President should step down from the presidency for the duration of his trial in the Senate.

"He should invoke the 25th Amendment," said Sen. Javits. "He can give up and recapture his power, simply by his own action. There's a precedent for that. Eisenhower did precisely that with Nixon, even before the 25th Amendment."

Along with spelling out the line of succession upon a president's death, the 25th Amendment provides that a president may, upon written request of Congress, be temporarily replaced by the vice president when he "is unable to discharge the powers and duties" of his office. He can return to office with a similar written request, although the issue would be left to a two-thirds vote of Congress if the vice president and a majority of the cabinet disputed the return.

Rallies Urge Trial, Ouster Of President

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—A crowd of about 8,000 staged a march and rally on the mall in front of the Capitol yesterday to urge that Congress impeach and ouster President Nixon.

The crowd, mostly young and predominantly white, was orderly and good-humored. They held signs and sang when nine speakers, two of them young women, dashed through their ranks midway in the program of speeches.

One of the speakers at the rally, Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., a member of a congressional Black Caucus, told them: "The danger to America is that a dangerous...deceitful man is in the White House... We must get rid of him before he destroys this country."

Rep. Mitchell said: "We shall indeed impeach Richard Nixon and we shall indeed impeach him in the Senate." But he added that there must be grassroots support for the drive.

In a separate demonstration in Los Angeles, police estimated that 1,200 persons marched several miles from Echo Park to MacArthur Park for an afternoon rally.

Special buses brought people to the Washington rally from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other states. The demonstrators assembled near the reflecting pool between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument and then marched toward the Capitol.

Congress had taken elaborate precautions to avert any trouble, and the Capitol was closed with police. At the rally site itself, police were less evident.

Police did not interfere when the speakers appeared, wearing Nixon masks and shouting, "No more cover-up." Some of them carried flags emblazoned with a marijuana leaf.

The speakers stood about for a minute or so in front of the speaker's platform, then retreated to their van, which bore a banner reading "Fatty Hearst Brigade." Some of them said they were hippies who had been denied a chance to speak during the program.

Hughes Attorneys Rest Defense in Mahon Libel Suit

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP)—Defense attorneys for Howard Hughes have rested their case in a \$17.5-million defamation suit after contending that, former Hughes aide Robert Mahon, profited from the billionaire reclusive's fear of litigation and public exposure.

Mr. Mahon, former operations chief for Mr. Hughes's interests in Nevada, filed the suit alleging he was defamed by Mr. Hughes at a telephone news conference in 1971. A voice identified as that of Mr. Hughes told reporters that Mr. Mahon "stole me blind."

Mr. Hughes's defense is that the statement is true—that Mr. Mahon did steal from the industrialist. Mr. Mahon's attorney, Morton Galanter, is scheduled to present an opening statement and begin calling witnesses Tuesday.

In closing arguments Friday, defense lawyer Norbert Schei said Mr. Mahon tied up Mr. Hughes in lawsuits to "put the heat on Hughes" to pay Mr. Mahon off in order to buy some peace.

"I think we have shown that Mr. Mahon dishonestly obtained some \$1 million to \$2.5 million from his employment with Hughes," Mr. Schei said. "And this was the capstone of Mr. Mahon's career with Hughes Tool Co.—his latest and highest attempt to get some of that Hughes money before it was irretrievably cut off."

Extortion Alleged In Hearst Subplot

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (AP)—A 42-year-old man was arrested early today after he attempted to extort \$100,000 for phony plans to free kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, the FBI said.

The man, Ralph Lee Jones of suburban Van Nuys, had no connection with the kidnapping, although he claimed to be affiliated with the Symbionese Liberation Army, the FBI said. Agents said Mr. Jones claimed that he knew where Miss Hearst was being held and could provide a plan for her release.

Italy Jail Revolt Ends

TREVISO, Italy, April 28 (Reuters)—Police fired a volley of tear-gas grenades into a jail here to break up a revolt by about 20 prisoners. The inmates, who had destroyed part of one wing of the prison, surrendered.



BIKE BOAT—New York man has found a way to overcome the high price of gasoline, get a little exercise and still not miss out on his fishing. He put two wheels on the back of the boat, welded a trailer hitch to his three-speeder and then proceeded to pedal all over the town showing the darn thing off.

Haldeman Said to Have Used A 3d White House Cash Fund

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT)—A third cash fund controlled by former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman—this one a two-inch-thick stack of \$20 and \$100 bills—was revealed in testimony released Friday in a Watergate civil suit.

Mr. Haldeman's former aide,

Lawrence Highy, said that the money was kept in a safe in Mr. Haldeman's office and used to pay moving expenses for White House staff members. He did not say whether the money was used for other purposes.

Mr. Highy's testimony emerged in pretrial depositions taken Dec. 11 and 17 as part of the Democratic party's damage suit filed following the burglary of the party headquarters at the Watergate office building.

Mr. Highy gave no indication, other than its physical size, of how large the cash fund might have been.

Other Funds

A separate cash fund of \$350,000 was set up April 6, 1972, and kept in Alexandria, Va., according to testimony by Mr. Haldeman and another of his aides, Gordon Surachan, before the Senate Watergate committee. This money had come from Herbert Kalmbach, former attorney for Mr. Nixon, and was said to have been left over from the 1963 presidential campaign.

Some of that \$350,000 fund was said to have been paid to guarantee the silence of defendants at the first Watergate burglary trial.

A third fund—\$100,000 in cash—was kept in a safe deposit box at the Security Pacific National Bank in Newport Beach, Calif. This money came from the Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in August, 1969, and there were "withdrawals from the box and later additions to the box," Kalmbach has testified.

Kalmbach said the fund was expressly controlled by Mr. Haldeman "or others who stood clearly in his shoes." The statement was made in a deposition taken Dec. 13 as part of Ralph Nader's civil suit to reduce the price of milk.

Mr. Highy's deposition was unsealed by Judge Charles Richey of the U.S. district court here. He has been questioned by Maurice Donie, lawyer for the Democrats, and Charles McNellis, representing former Democratic national chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

He stated he had personal knowledge of only two times when the third cash fund was used. This was to pay "I would guess \$1,000 or \$1,500" in moving expenses for Harry Dent and William Gavin, two former White House aides.

"The purpose of giving the money was to cover moving expenses related to the White House," he said.

Indians Protest At Trial in U.S.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., April 28 (AP)—American Indian Movement members and supporters were dragged from a courtroom Friday after they refused to stand for the entrance of a judge, who they say, is prejudiced against Indians.

Circuit Court Judge Joseph Bottani, presiding at the trial of five persons charged in connection with an AIM-led disturbance last year at Ouster, S.D., said that he would not begin proceedings until everyone in the courtroom rose. The few news men and white spectators stood; about 55 AIM sympathizers and their lawyers remained seated.

After ordering the courtroom cleared, the judge left and later, in a meeting with attorneys news the defendants, adjourned the case until tomorrow. Meanwhile, only one of the spectators left voluntarily. Deputies and bullhorns dragged out the rest. No one was hurt, and there were no arrests. Spectators will be allowed in tomorrow.

CONGRESS RATING

	Appr.	Disapp.	No Op.
National	39%	47%	23%
Republicans	23%	56%	21%
Democrats	38%	38%	24%
Independents	27%	56%	17%

NIXON RATING

	Appr.	Disapp.	No Op.
National	25%	63%	13%
Republicans	53%	33%	14%
Democrats	11%	78%	11%
Independents	24%	63%	13%

Most of the criticism leveled at Congress falls into three general areas: "playing politics," "foot-dragging" on key legislation and failure to override Mr. Nixon's vetoes.

As Key to Winning Fall Elections

Ford Plumps for GOP Loyalty to Nixon

By Richard D. Lyons

TULSA, Okla., April 28 (NYT)—Vice-President Ford sought yesterday to bolster Republican strength in Texas and Oklahoma by defending President Nixon and asking the GOP faithful to stand with him for the good of the party in the November congressional elections.

During a one-day fund-raising campaign in the two states, Mr. Ford urged support for the President and for Republican candidates while attacking the Democrats for "endless exploitation" of Watergate.

Hardly 24 hours after White House counselor Dean Burch had asked the Republican National Committee to return "loyalty for loyalty" to Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford delivered a speech urging strong support for the President at the local level as a means of aiding Republican candidates for Congress.

Mr. Ford shied away here from stating that President Nixon is the Republican party, as Mr. Burch had said.

But, during a news conference yesterday in Wichita Falls, Texas, Mr. Ford said that the President's programs and the Republican party "are really the same thing and it seems to me that you can't really differentiate."

1972 Team Attacked

As he has in the past, the Vice-President attacked Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign group, but his criticism and repeated assurances of faith in and loyalty to the President seemed to dispel widely circulated notions of discord between the two men.

"President Nixon, in my judgment, has been an outstanding President of the United States," Mr. Ford said at a party fund-raising luncheon attended by 350 persons in Wichita Falls.

Speaking later before 4,000 persons at a GOP dinner at the State Fairgrounds here, Mr. Ford said: "Let us return to the ABCs of politics in rejecting endless exploitation of the controversy that has been generated about our President."

"The President is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing," he said. "Let us demand that he be accorded every right to present

Cradle-Grave Equality

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28 (UPI)—Gov. Thomas Meskill Friday signed civil-rights legislation allowing men to engage in mid-wifery and women to witness executions.

his side of the story and to preserve the office of the presidency."

Mr. Ford said that the strategy of the Democrats is to keep picking on the President to turn the November congressional elections into a "national referendum on Watergate."

'Not Even on Ballot'

The Vice-President said that the Democrats "want to run against a Republican president who is not even on the ballot in Oklahoma or any other state. They are apparently afraid to run on the issues facing the country in direct confrontation with individual Republican candidates."

Assuming that "we cannot let the Watergate issue be turned into a smokescreen that will conceal the real November election issues from coast to coast," the Vice-President said that the Republican party can win in the fall "without the CREEP (Committee for the Re-Election of the President) organization."

He added: "Its tactics dishonor the Republican party and the millions of citizens who responded to ethical and practical considerations and produced the historic victory of 1972."

Mr. Ford went on to defend the President's record on foreign and domestic issues in the strongest possible terms.

Drug Appeal Due In Turkish Case

ANKARA, April 28 (AP)—The defense team for the three Americans sentenced to life terms in Turkey on narcotics charges will fight the legal battle to the end, the lawyers said yesterday.

After the unfavorable appeals court ruling Friday, which upheld the lower court's verdict, only two chances are left for Katherine Zenz, 33; Joan McDaniel, 29, and Robert Hubbard, 23.

Attorney Faruk Erem said he would first attempt a "correction of judgment," which is a request delivered to the chief prosecutor of the appeals court asking him to suggest to the higher court a review of the case.

A second avenue open to the defense is to petition the lower court which sentenced the three.

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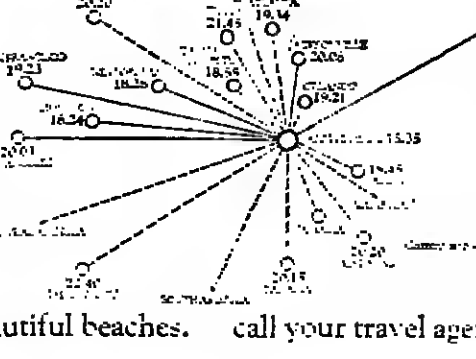
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U.S. Study Doubts Shale Oil Will Be Major Energy Factor

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—An Atomic Energy Commission study raises major doubts that the enormous U.S. shale-oil reserves will ever make a substantial contribution to domestic energy needs.

A reason is that the amount of water available in the 25,000-square-mile shale-oil region of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming may limit the rate at which oil can be squeezed out of the rock-like mineral. AEC scientists said in a draft report obtained by The Washington Post.

The scientists postulated an extreme case, making "all the water in the region available for shale-oil development and none for other mineral industries, for agriculture and perhaps for conversion of coal to gasoline."

Even so, they said, the amount of shale oil that "possibly" could be produced would be only 5 million to 5.5 million barrels daily.

Feasible Level
As the AEC scientists see it, a feasible level of shale-oil production is only about 1 million barrels a day by 1982, or possibly, sooner, if various problems are overcome. This level is roughly only 4 to 5 percent of the expected national need.

A level of 1 million barrels daily—a goal for 1980 of President Nixon's "project independence"—may be attainable between 1981 and 1982, mainly if the government will undertake two demon-

stration projects with industry, the report says.

One project, costing \$150 million to \$200 million, would demonstrate a process to extract 30,000 to 50,000 barrels daily in situ, that is, by turning oil shale into rubble with underground blasting.

The second project, costing perhaps \$200 million, would demonstrate a process to produce 30,000 barrels daily with surface or strip mining. This process requires much more water than in situ.

Leasing Program

Currently, the Interior Department is trying to achieve the "project independence" goal of 1 million barrels daily with a program for leasing tracts. The program is unlikely to meet the goal, the report says. It cites estimates that, even with private holdings added, production will range from a high of 300,000 barrels per day by 1980 to a low of 100,000 to 250,000 barrels per day by 1985.

The report, entitled "Government Role in an Oil Shale Demonstration Program," was dated Feb. 1 and has been turned over to the Federal Energy Office. The principal author is J.A. Blasz, of the AEC's Division of Applied Technology.

The report cited other obstacles, for example, disposal of shale and other solid wastes which presents a serious environmental challenge.

The report said that a substantial change in the present shale-oil leasing program was necessary to reach production of more than 100,000 to 250,000 barrels a day by the early 1980s.

Nuclear Methods
Another issue is the use of nuclear explosives for underground processing, which has yet to be tested. Nuclear methods require much less water than others and eliminate the problem of disposing of spent shale.

However, the development and demonstration of nuclear technology "would require accepting the risk of some leakage of radioactivity into shale oil and into groundwater" during the first few detonations, the report says.

Oilman Sues Mobil for \$13 Billion In Case Involving Libyan Seizure

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 28 (UPI)—Texas oilman Nedson Bunker Hunt filed a \$13-billion anti-trust suit against the Mobil Oil Corp. in a U.S. District Court Friday.

The suit charges that 12 other worldwide oil companies acted as co-conspirators but does not seek damages against them.

"I guess it would be one of the largest lawsuits in history," lawyer Philip Hirschhop of Alexandria said. "Certainly it is one of the largest against an oil company that we know of."

Mr. Hirschhop said the suit stemmed from a Libyan oil producers agreement of 1971. Mr. Hunt held a half-interest in 11 billion barrels of reserve oil in Libya, he said, but the holdings were nationalized in 1973. The lawyer said the suit charges that other firms were supposed to provide Mr. Hunt with oil so he could meet his commitments after he "was nationalized because he lived up to his agreement."

Mr. Hunt's suit charges that Mobil was the first to renege on the agreement.

U.S. Arms Sales to Mideast Seen as Spur to Price of Oil

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—While sales of American military equipment to Persian Gulf countries—especially Iran—are booming, they may also be driving up the price of oil as those countries seek still higher revenues to pay for their expanding arsenals.

That is one conclusion in a study published by the American Enterprise Institute which raises some questions about "what benefits Washington has derived from its Persian Gulf policy."

The study has a forward by former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird which calls for the White House and Congress to consider "wider foreign policy options" than simply large sales of arms in that area of the world.

Dangers Feared

The study argues that some current U.S. policies might turn out to be counterproductive and possibly even dangerous; that the flow of U.S. weapons to Iran appears to be "excessive" and that the United States ought to seek improved relations with Iraq to ease tensions between that country and Iran and thus aid stability in the area.

The study was written by Dele Tahminen, an associate at the institute and a former aide to

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., as well as a former Defense Intelligence Agency employee.

The author's recommendations are his own rather than the institute's. AEL—headed by William Baroody—is a nonpartisan, non-profit body.

Mr. Tahminen's main points are these:

• While Iran, under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, "will undoubtedly exercise prudence" and avoid any action that would start a war with another power, the author concludes that "the possibility of war between Arabs and Iranians cannot be ruled out."

He alluded to territorial disputes with Iran, Abu Musa, and Bahrain, concern over a small rebellion in Oman and uncertainties over relations with Saudi Arabia.

• With more than \$3 billion in U.S. arms purchases in recent years, Mr. Tahminen said Iran has clearly been the strongest military power in the region for some time.

"This, in turn, gives the Soviet Union the excuse to respond by providing Iraq with more modern equipment" setting off the "damning vicious-circle supply syndrome."

He called for the United States to place "well-defined limits" on further sales to Iran and to embark on an "extensive diplomatic effort with Iraq."

• He warned that "American interests do not appear to have been served by the Shah's recent move of spurring six major Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to double the price of oil," and that, if more weapons are bought, then oil is the most likely source of new revenues for both arms and domestic projects.

• Mr. Tahminen also questions whether a justification for Washington's close military relationship with Iran is "one of economic advantage for the U.S. Defense Department."

Bolivia Claims Plot Backed by Argentina

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 28 (UPI)—The Bolivian military government of President Hugo Banzer, saying it has uncovered an Argentine-backed plot, prolonged a state of siege for 90 days yesterday and threatened to Argentina for giving Bolivian exiles freedom of political action.

"There have been a lot of arrests in the last few days," Information Minister Guillermo Buitrago said Friday. Among those arrested were two opposition labor leaders, both of whom allegedly came from Argentina.

Bolivia has been under a state of siege since Jan. 27 when the government evicted tough police measures to halt protests over rising food prices—some as high as 100 percent.

Earthquake, Slides Strike In South Peru

43 Persons Killed; Two Villages Buried

LIMA, April 28 (AP)—Rescue workers are struggling to reach a large section of southern Peru that was struck by a strong earthquake and landslides on Thursday. Reports from the town of Huancayo near the disaster area said that there had been 43 confirmed deaths.

The tremor and slides in the high Andes also buried two villages, blocked a river and destroyed a road. Floods from a dammed-up river submerged a third village.

The police said 24 of the dead were workers killed when a highway maintenance camp was buried.

The fate of 50 families in the submerged village of Pururo and 100 rural families was unknown. A Peruvian television station quoted highway crewmen as saying the victims numbered about 200 in all, but that figure could not be confirmed.

The tremor hit the mountainous province of Arequipa, 750 miles south of Lima. The landslides were 350 miles southeast of the capital. Persistent rains prevented helicopters from reaching the area of the slides, and overland rescue teams were blocked by mired roads and smaller mudslides.

Word of the disasters did not reach Lima until early yesterday.

River Blocked

In the area near Huancayo, the slides quickly blocked the Mantaro River, forming a lake which started rising at the rate of more than three feet an hour. The police said that when last measured, the lake was about 10 miles long and about 150 feet deep.

First word of the slides was brought by American Larry Allen, general manager of Centromin-Peru, the government company that took over the U.S. Cerro Corp. properties when the state nationalized them in December. Mr. Allen, who was an executive with Cerro, spotted the disaster as he flew over the area in a small plane.

Battles Develop North, Southeast Of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 28 (AP)—The Cambodian military command yesterday reported outbreaks of fighting north and southeast of the capital.

Governments troops battled rebels around Po Sangh village, a suburb eight miles southeast of the capital. An estimated 2,000 Khmer Rouge forces have overrun six government outposts in the area in the last month.

North of Phnom Penh, government forces continued to meet stiff rebel fire around Krus village, 11 miles from the capital along Highway 5. Intelligence sources reported an estimated 1,500 Khmer Rouge troops moving into the area from rebel-held Oudong, 12 miles to the north.

Fighting continued north and east of the besieged Longvek maintenance camp and training center. About 2,500 men are trapped inside the camp and the government has said it cannot evacuate them. Supplies are being air-dropped.

In South Vietnam shelling attacks and small clashes erupted in all four military regions over the weekend, the Saigon military command said Sunday.



CHEMICAL LEAK—Chicago residents help fallen neighbor after a dangerous "acid mist" was released in the air following a leak in a huge chemical storage tank Friday.

14,000 Flee a Chemical Fog As Chicago Tank Ruptures

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Emergency crews began pumping out a leaky chemical storage tank last night in efforts to halt the spread of potentially lethal fumes. The chemical fog sent more than 50 persons to hospitals for treatment and forced the temporary evacuation of 14,000 from their South Side homes.

Paul Harrison of the Chicago Department of Environment and Control said last night that the situation appeared to be "under control."

After several unsuccessful attempts to seal the leak, workers began pumping the chemical, silicon tetrachloride, into two other storage containers at the Bulk Terminals Co. near Calumet Harbor.

"Very Prayful"
"We're very prayful, but we still have a way to go," Richard Briceland, director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, said. "It's one of the worst we've had to deal with."

The pumping operation should be completed by tomorrow, he said. A pipe at the bottom of the 800,000-gallon tank ruptured Friday and released a liquid flow of silicon tetrachloride, which converts to potentially lethal hydrochloric acid on contact with water.

The mixture of the chemical with the air formed a cloud five miles long and a half-mile wide and forced the evacuation of residents.

22 Buses Used
Twenty-two Chicago Transit Authority buses, several fire ambulances and police cars were used.

Montedison Loses 'Red Mud' Case In Italian Court

LEGHORN, Italy, April 28 (AP)—Five officials of Montedison, a large chemical concern, were convicted yesterday by a judge here on charges of polluting the Tyrrhenian Sea. Each was given a suspended sentence of three months and 20 days.

Judge Gianfranco Viglietta said the officials were responsible for the discharging of "red mud" waste from a plant into the sea at nearby Scardina.

The five convicted included Eugenio Cefis, Montedison's president and one of Italy's most prominent industrialists; Achille Grandi, managing director, and Cesare Bianconi, director of industrial production. The two others were officials of the Scardina factory.

The conviction followed months of bitter controversy which had strained relations between Italy and France. The defendants had claimed that they had been authorized to dump the plant waste into the sea by a Leghorn court.

5 Are Sentenced To Death in Chile

SAN FERNANDO, Chile, April 28 (UPI)—A military tribunal in this central Chilean city has sentenced to death five men accused of forming a paramilitary group to oppose the armed forces, a defense lawyer said yesterday.

Condemned last week were Hector Fuentes Aros and Jose Bala-guer Jara, both 20-year-old university students, peasant leaders Humberto Vargas Vargas, 38, and Miguel Lopez Gonzalez, 24, and land reform leader Nelson Gonzalez Poblete, 34. They are all members of the Socialist party.

Lawyer Alejandro Salazar said they faced execution within 48 hours unless the sentences were commuted.

Fifteen other persons who were tried last week in closed court-martial here received prison terms ranging from 200 days to life imprisonment. One person was freed.

Concorde Flights Set

TOULOUSE, France, April 28 (AP)—The French builders of the British-French supersonic airliner, Concorde, announced Friday that the plane will cross the North Atlantic twice a day for two weeks next month to prove that the controversial airliner is capable of maintaining regular service. The plane will carry 32 invited passengers on each flight.

Plea to a Thief: Just What Was It You Stole?

SAN DIEGO, April 28 (AP)—"Dear Thief," the letter a Friday's Evening Tribune ran.

The writer, Ramona Smith, explained that she spotted a man stealing something from her garage the other night but "we had so much stuff in the garage that we could not tell what it was that you took."

Mrs. Smith does not necessarily want it back but she wants to report the loss. The police can't make out a report until she knows what was stolen.

"Until we finally miss what was yours, we can't report it missing," she wrote. "Would you, just as a token of your appreciation, send us an itemized list of what you stole and its approximate value so we can turn it in to our taxman?"

Beirut School Reopening

BEIRUT, April 28 (UPI)—Samir Kirikoudi, president of the American University of Beirut, announced that classes will resume Monday after a six-week strike. The campus had been occupied by striking students since March 16. They were ejected Wednesday.

Obituaries

Dr. Elvio Sadun, U.S. Expert On Parasitic Diseases, Dies

By Jean R. Hailey

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI)—Dr. Elvio H. Sadun, 56, a noted parasitologist, died Tuesday at Walter Reed Hospital. He had suffered from a liver tumor.

Dr. Sadun had been chief of the division of medical zoology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research from 1959 until retiring last June.

During this period, he played a vital role in the coordination of research on malaria, trypanosomiasis and other tropical diseases. After his retirement, he was named director of the new International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases supported by a number of foreign governments and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in this country.

Dr. Sadun had helped to design the new laboratory program and its physical facilities and was scheduled to go to Nairobi, where it is being constructed, when he was stricken four months ago.

Born in Leghorn, Italy, he was a medical student in Pisa when he was forced to flee in 1939 because of his anti-Fascist activities.

He came to this country, where he received a master's degree in zoology from Harvard University in 1942.

Dr. Sadun then served in the U.S. Army in North Africa and Italy. As director of the U.S. Army's Radio Italy, he was sent on dangerous assignments behind enemy lines.

After his discharge from the Army, he returned briefly to Harvard, then attended the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health where he received a doctorate in science.

After teaching at the University of Arkansas and Tulane University, Dr. Sadun was commissioned by the U.S. Public Health Service in 1951 and assigned to the U.S. AID mission in Thailand. He received international recognition for his studies of opisthorchiasis, a parasitic infection of human beings.

He returned to this country in 1963 to serve at the Communicable Disease Center of USPHS. From 1957 to 1960, he developed programs against parasitic diseases at the U.S. Army's medical laboratory on the outskirts of Tokyo.

Dr. Sadun had served as an

adviser to the World Health Organization's Division of Parasitic Diseases and the International Commission on Atomic Energy.

He had organized a number of international symposia on parasitology and just before his illness had coedited a reference text, "Immunology of Parasitic Infections."

Yu Chin San

SEOUL, April 28 (Reuters)—Yu Chin San, 68, president of South Korea's main opposition group, the New Democratic party, died of cancer in a hospital here today.

Tim Spencer

VICTORVILLE, Calif., April 28 (AP)—Tim Spencer, 65, wife of numerous hit Western stars and one of the founders of the Sons of the Pioneers singing group, died of a stroke Friday. He had appeared in 15 films and cowrote actor Roy Rogers' famous song hits was "Room Full of Roses."

Daniel Hally-Smith

PARIS, April 28 (REUTERS)—Daniel Hally-Smith, 94, a practiced dental surgery here 63 years, died Friday at his Paris home.

Born in Newton, Ill., he was graduated from Northwestern University Dental School. He was the founder of the dental clinic of the American Hospital of Paris, served as president of the American Dental Society of Europe and was a warden and member of the vestry of the American Pro-Cathedral, Church of the Holy Trinity.

Memorial services will be held at the American Cathedral at 11 a.m. Thursday.

Greece to Try 44 For Mismanagement Of Public Funds

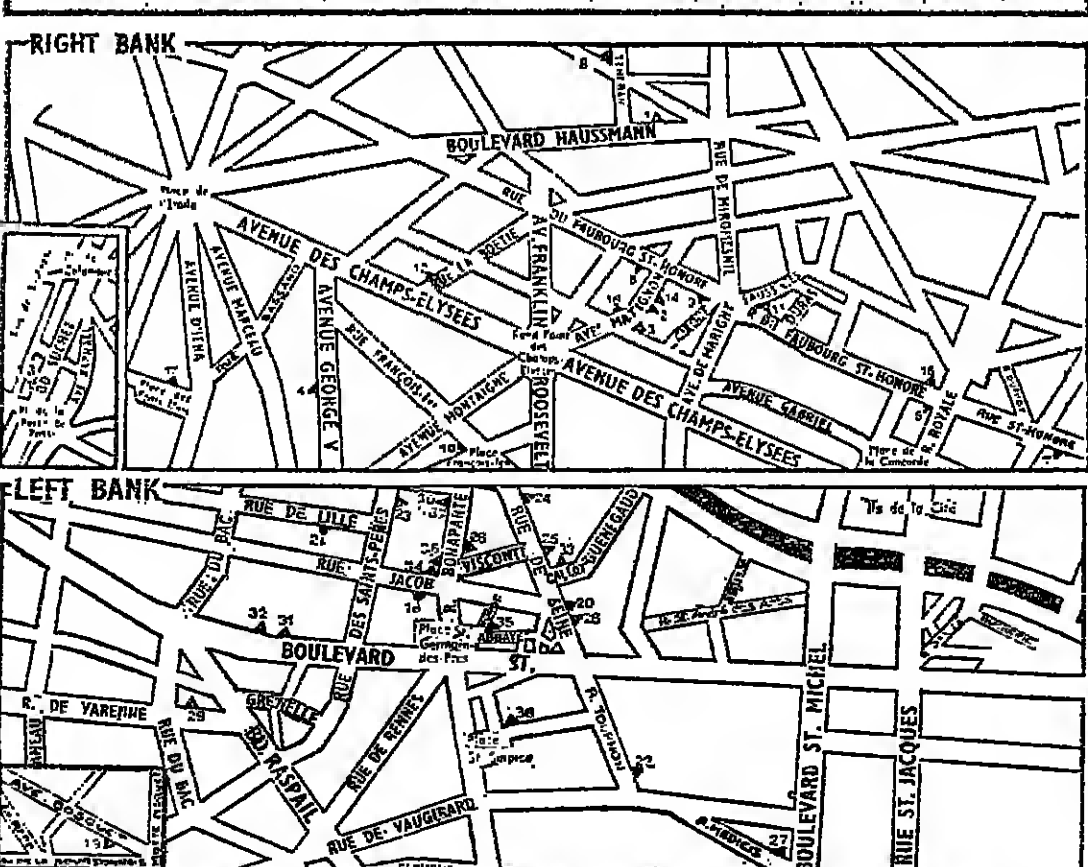
ATHENS, April 28 (Reuters)—Greece's army-backed government today decided to prosecute 44 Greeks, including a former under secretary of state for commerce, for mismanagement of public funds.

Minister of Justice Stylianos Triantafyllou told a press conference the government had decided to prosecute Michalis Balopoulos, a former colonel, 43 other Greeks, including clerics, for the import of goods in violation of the interests of the state.

Mr. Triantafyllou said Mr. Balopoulos, a member of the group of colonels who seized power in an army coup in April 1967, had been detained by security authorities pending trial.

In recent months, there have been rumors of large-scale judicial scandals during the military regime of President George Papadopoulos, deposed by another army coup last November.

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Move Called 'Irreversible'

Soviet Bloc Leaders Appear To Count Heavily on Détente

By Malcolm W. Browne

GDANSK, Poland (NYT)—The leaders of the Soviet bloc, although they are perhaps not quite so confident as they profess to be, seem nevertheless to be counting on what they call an "irreversible" improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, practically ending the cold war.

That impression was amply confirmed during two days of meetings in Warsaw recently of the highest officials of the Warsaw Pact, which is made up of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary.

But beyond the official pronouncements, Communists in private conversations made it clear that they felt a new day had begun.

In fact, Soviet and American armies still face each other in strength in Europe, as they did a generation ago. And despite the surge of negotiations during the last two years on reducing strategic arms, reducing military forces and European security, the final agreements still seem fairly remote.

Important Gamble
But the Communists feel that an important gamble has been made for détente, on which everything must be staked.

"Let me put it bluntly," a well-placed Polish Communist said, "the development of Poland in

practically every sphere depends at this point on the development of good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

The days have passed when anti-Communists in the West or in Eastern Europe itself could delude themselves into believing that defiance of Soviet hegemony could succeed. The lessons of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 are still fresh in memory.

A certain waywardness is discernible in Romania, some differences in approach have been noted in Hungary and a certain amount of complaining about the Soviet Union can be heard almost anywhere in Eastern Europe, with the possible exception of Bulgaria.

But on the whole, the Warsaw Pact has rarely seemed as much at peace with itself as now.

"Socialist Commonwealth"
In fact, Communists prefer not to refer to the pact directly at all these days, but speak instead of the "Socialist commonwealth."

Some of the new feeling of relative international relaxation is ascribed directly to President Nixon.

In conversations with Communist officials at various levels, an impression is gained that he is regarded with something akin to awe.

"We know a great deal about your Watergate mess and all the other difficulties Nixon is in," an official said.

"We know what you are liable to tell us about morality in government and the need for honesty and idealism, and all the rest. But the fact remains, Nixon was your only president, bar none, who actually has brought us at least to the verge of détente. Not Kennedy, not Eisenhower or Johnson, but Nixon. Are you really so surprised that we don't want to see him impeached?"

Political Risk

For Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, détente carries an obvious political risk. A resumption of the cold war could well result in the ruin of his political career, most experts in Soviet affairs believe.

The Soviet Union's vested interest in détente is of determining importance for everyone else in Eastern Europe, where the Soviet Army is still the ultimate arbiter of politics.

Perhaps the greatest incentive to détente is the progress it has brought to the economies of all Eastern Europe, particularly that of Poland.

"One of the biggest boons to have been given to a Polish industrial manager said, 'is just not having to worry about war or clashing ideology. We are getting on with the business of building the country and doing profitable business with the rest of the world.'"

Bonn Spy Case Delays Ties to East Berlin

BONN, April 28 (Reuters).

The presentation of credentials by East and West German ambassadors to Bonn and East Berlin, respectively, has been postponed—apparently as a result of Bonn's latest spy scandal.

A Bonn government spokesman today confirmed the postponement—for a week, to May 27—without giving a reason. Observers considered the delay a show of displeasure by the West German government over the disclosure that a spy for East Germany has been active in the Bonn-Chancellery.

Günter Guillaume, 47, was arrested Wednesday after working for a year as one of Chancellor Willy Brandt's closest aides. The federal prosecutor said that Mr. Guillaume had confessed to being a captain in the East German Army and an agent of East Germany's Ministry for State Security.

Medvedev Warns West Again About Pressures on Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 28 (NYT)—The dissident Soviet historian Roy Medvedev has reiterated his warning to the West that too much outside pressure on the Kremlin will prevent rather than promote greater liberalization within the Soviet Union.

Mr. Medvedev specifically challenged the value of the amendment, by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., which ties American trade concessions to Congress to a freer policy of Soviet emigration. He asserted that there existed "a certain limit" to pressure tactics beyond which "an ungovernable and destructive escalation of mistrust and rivalry" would develop.

In an eight-page, typewritten essay circulated here in Moscow, Mr. Medvedev buttressed his contention last November that restrictions on Soviet-American trade would work against progress for Soviet emigration.

The outspoken Marxist historian recognized at the outset of his essay that his view was criticized by others who have encouraged the West to act on his behalf. He also conceded that

he was under fire for his own unorthodoxy within the small dissident movement.

Unofficial History
However, Mr. Medvedev, who first became recognized in the West for his unofficial history of the Stalinist purges, "Let History Judge," observed that "the democratic movement in the U.S.S.R. has never been a unified movement, and debates have gone on within it for a long time."

Mr. Medvedev agreed that "all of us should support one another" in defense of common rights. But, he added, "truth arises only in the clash of ideas and in debate. Hence, it is not for us who seek the truth to introduce 'self-censorship' into our midst and forbid ourselves debate."

Still, the historian painted an uncertain future for the fragmented dissident movement in the absence of outside support from the West. His intricately worked essay generally reflected the introspective, self-analysis that has preoccupied many dissidents in the aftermath of the expulsion of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, which Mr. Medvedev has described last month as a "moral defeat" for the Soviet leadership.

"Most Realistic Path"
While Mr. Medvedev said that he did not feel "it was necessary to fold up the democratic movement and wait for favors from the government," he insisted that "the most realistic path remains that of slow and gradual evolutionary changes," encouraged by a rising standard of living.

"Real hope of democratization of Soviet society can be linked only with scientific-technical and economic progress," the historian said. He indicated that this could be supplied by the West. He said this was why he found the logic of Khrushchev preferable to the logic of Senators Jackson and (Sen. James) Buckley (Conservative-N.Y.).

In laying out his philosophy of "concessions from above" and "pressure from below," Mr. Medvedev urged that the dissident movement try to adopt a broader base and not miss "even the slightest chance" to seek the enlargement of public control, that is, the establishment of the democratic counterweights needed of society.

Spain Arrests 41 As Subversives

MADRID, April 28 (UPI)—

The Spanish police today announced the arrest of 41 persons for alleged subversive or separatist activities.

The announcement said the arrested included two groups—18 alleged Catalan separatists in the Barcelona region and 23 alleged Communists in Alicante.

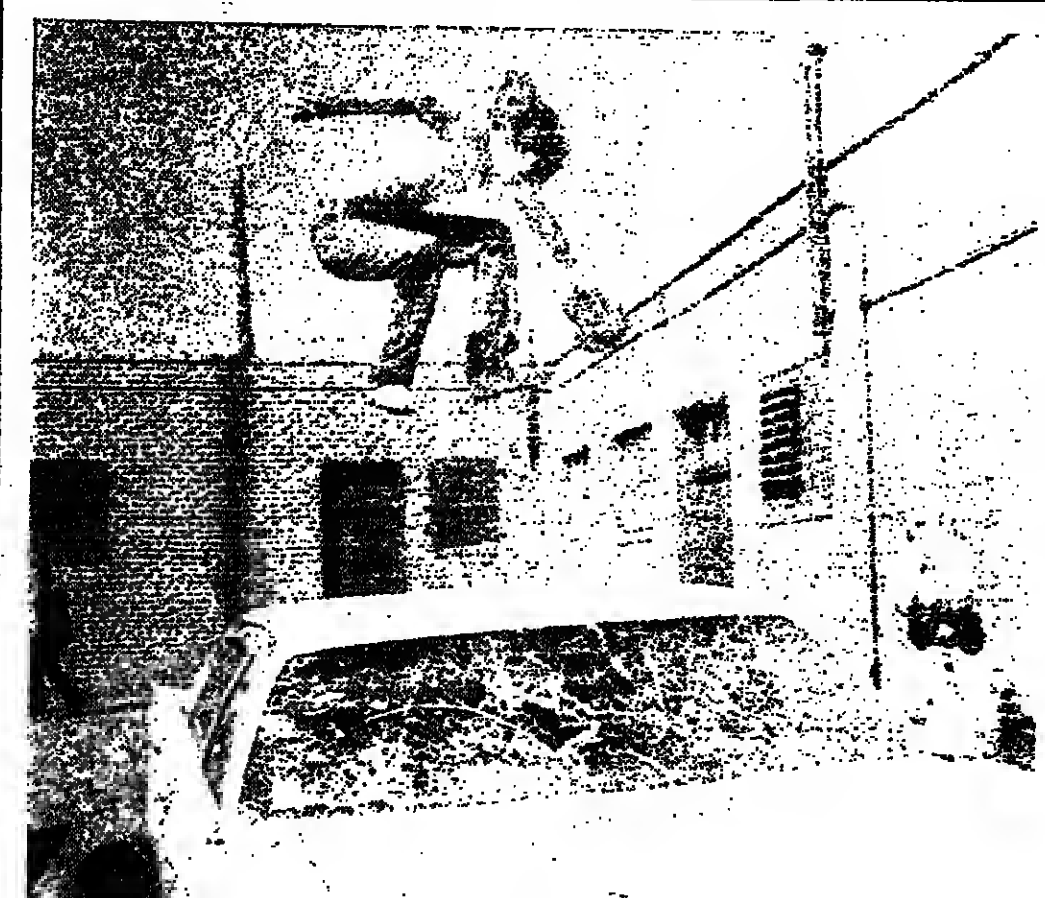
The Alicante group was led by a Frenchman whom the police identified as Antonio Robert Martin Lillo. The police said both he and his wife, the daughter of a leader of the underground Communist party of Spain, were arrested.

The Barcelona group, the police said, allegedly was involved in organizing clandestine meetings, separatist propaganda and street violence.

9 Die in Filipino Ambush

MANILA, April 28 (AP)—At

least nine persons were killed and 19 wounded when insurgents suspected of being Muslims ambushed a bus in northern Mindanao.



MUSIC TO JUMP BY—Angry young rock music fan jumping on the roof of a detective's car in Richmond, Va., on Saturday as his girl friend applauded.

Judge Halts U.S. Rock Festival After Riots

RICHMOND, Va., April 28

(AP)—A circuit court judge early today canceled the second day of a rock music festival during which policemen had battled rioting fans.

Circuit Court Judge Randolph Tucker ordered the cancellation of the second day of the Cherry Outdoor Music Festival in an injunction issued about 1 a.m. today.

The disturbance began yesterday after police began making arrests for use of force during the festival. Some members of the audience began throwing bottles and burning cars. Then about 100 riot policemen moved into City Stadium.

Judge Tucker said, "We're not dealing in whose fault it was. But evidence has been presented of the possibility of further danger and this court is not willing to take the risk."

Yesterday's performance attracted an estimated 20,000 young people, many of whom stayed through the night and the riotous day. The musicians continued playing during the clashes and urged the crowd to keep cool.

City officials sent to court last night to seek the injunction to block today's performance.

Child Ailment Is Linked to The Inner Ear

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT).

Two New York psychiatrists believe that a faulty connection between the brain and the inner ear may be the cause of primary dyslexia, a common learning disorder that interferes with a child's ability to read.

The doctors, who have published their theory and the studies that support it in the Journal of Child Psychology, also report that they have patented a simple device to test for the defect—a machine that could be used by a school nurse to screen large groups of children.

The doctors, Jan Frank and Harold Levinson, said that, if this form of dyslexia is detected early, before the child is emotionally scarred by failing in school, the response to remedial reading programs is excellent.

Otherwise Normal
Primary dyslexia is said to afflict from 2 to 5 percent of schoolchildren. The victims are otherwise normal and have average or superior intelligence.

The disorder, often characterized by such symptoms as letter reversals, mirror writing and difficulty in distinguishing left and right, is not the result of any known brain injury, emotional disturbance or social deprivation. But experts have long thought that some minimal form of brain damage that interferes with the brain's circuitry is somehow responsible for the perplexing symptoms.

Since the problem involves a cognitive function, studies have focused on the cortex, the higher brain center that controls thinking and learning. But, according to Dr. Levinson, the problem lies in the lower brain—the cerebellum, which controls balance and coordination.

According to the studies of Dr. Levinson and Dr. Frank, the child with primary dyslexia has something wrong in the pathway or circuitry between the cerebellum and inner ear, resulting in a mild form of permanent motion sickness. The inner ear helps to tell the brain where the body is in space and position.

Others, however, believe that the balance disturbance is merely indicative of brain damage and that dyslexia is really a cortical problem.

In the New York psychiatrists' studies, between 90 and 98 percent of about 200 children known to have primary dyslexia were found to have the inner-ear disturbance. Dr. Levinson said that no other explanation could be found for their learning problem and that they had no evidence of damage to the cortex of the brain.

Franciscan Sister Is Beatified by Pope

VATICAN CITY, April 28 (Reuters).

Pope Paul today beatified a 19th-century German nun in a ceremony at St. Peter's Basilica attended by more than 10,000.

The Pope said the newly beatified saint, Sister Franziska Chervier (1819-1876), was a perfect example to all who wished to live a Christian life. She founded the Order of the Franciscan Sisters of the Poor. More than 700 nuns of the order attended the ceremony.

Regional Bank That Ignored Allende Gives Loan to Chile

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The Inter-American Development Bank, which never approved a loan requested by the leftist Chilean government headed by President Salvador Allende, has in the last month approved two loans to Chile worth almost \$100 million.

The first loan, \$22 million for agricultural development, was approved late last month despite the objections of several member countries. They complained that the loan application, submitted by the rightist junta that ousted Mr. Allende in September, was retroceded through the usually lengthy process of technical study so it could be announced at a meeting of the bank's directors in Santiago.

Wednesday, the bank's directors approved the largest loan ever granted to Chile, a \$78-million credit for construction of a hydroelectric plant in Antuco, 315 miles south of Santiago. The loan was an expanded version of one requested by the Allende government 17 months ago.

The 190 loans were the first granted to Chile since January, 1971.

Mr. Allende charged that the bank's failure to approve loans to his government was part of an "invisible blockade" erected by the United States to weaken his government. After the September coup in which Mr. Allende died his supporters said the lack of foreign credits had continued to his downfall.

Opponents of the Allende government said Chile's economic crisis was caused by the late President's own policies.

A source close to the bank described the approval of the two loans this month as a decision "to use the Inter-American Development Bank as an instrument to strengthen the government of Chile."

Several Latin American countries have complained that the

Iraq Will Impose Economic Siege On Kurd Rebels

BEIRUT, April 28 (UPI)—

The Iraqi government will clamp an economic blockade against Kurdish rebels led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani, entrenched in the mountain of northern Iraq, Iraqi strongman Saddam Hussein said yesterday.

Baghdad Radio quoted Mr. Hussein, the deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council, as saying: "A cruel economic blockade will be imposed against the area in northern Iraq which is not under our sovereignty."

"This is part of the war operation which we have explained earlier, in all its economic, social, psychological, political and the military aspects," Mr. Hussein said.

Last week, Mr. Hussein said the government "has determined to quell the rebellion and urged Mr. Barzani to 'raise the white flag.'"

The Kurdish rebels received a government plan on autonomy last month, and declared all-out war last week, according to Kurdistan Radio, after the Baghdad regime reportedly executed 11 prominent Kurds.

"Perhaps the people for whom I'm recording my memories aren't even born yet."



"Now that I'm back dictating my reminiscences, I should explain that for almost half a year I've been in the hospital. During that time many people asked me if it were true I was writing my memoirs. When I answered, 'No, they would look at me with surprise and disappointment and say 'that's too bad because it would be interesting if you were to leave your memoirs to posterity.' I agree."

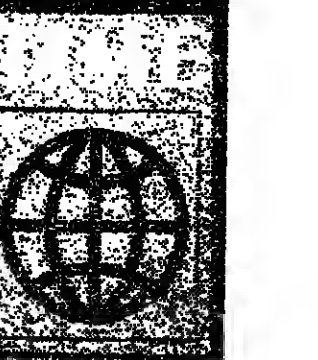
So spoke Nikita Khrushchev before his death in 1971. This week in a special section of TIME you will find excerpts from the

remarkable document that grew out of the personally dictated tapes of Khrushchev's former Premier. From a book called *Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament* to be published in June by Little, Brown & Co.,

TIME's editors have selected passages that confirm Khrushchev's capacity for candid, often pungent, commentary on statements, on politics, on recent Soviet history. Far more than a collection of reminiscences and reflections, here are attitudes and revelations that bear directly on virtually all aspects of today's Soviet-American relations. In the excerpts published this week, in TIME, a second installment will be published next week. Khrushchev talks about his "kitchen debate" with Richard Nixon, his "negotiations" about not allowing Dr. Zhivago to be published in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union's awkward relations with Mao Tse Tung, and how the Soviet leadership, including him, were "biological ignoramuses" at the time Russia developed its first rocket after Stalin's death in 1953.

Along with exclusive color pictures from family albums, these excerpts provide an intriguing perspective on the events. And demonstrate again why more people in more countries get their news from TIME than from any other single source, 26 million readers around the world.

TIME makes everything more interesting. Including you



A More Liberal Khrushchev Emerges in New Memoirs

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK (NYT).—Nikita Khrushchev, in reminiscences that will be published in full in June, expressed hope for a "more enlightened Communist society" in the Soviet Union in which people would "enjoy their inalienable rights."

The former Soviet leader, who died in 1971 at the age of 77, also voiced regret that "the progress we achieved after Stalin's death has slowed down" after Khrushchev's ouster from power.

Adopting an open more liberal and tolerant stance than he displayed while at the head of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1959, Khrushchev also denounced ex-

cessive military secrecy, defended the right of citizens to judge the quality of literature for themselves and related his discussions with two physicists, Pyotr Kapitsa and Andrei Sakharov, who objected to some aspects of Soviet nuclear weapons development.

These and other recollections are included in excerpts from the memoirs that were published today in Time magazine. Some excerpts were made public Saturday in Paris.

A new volume of memoirs, based on authenticated tape recordings, will be published in June by Little, Brown & Co., a Time, Inc. subsidiary, under the title "Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament." The first volume appeared in 1970.

In the latest excerpts, Khrushchev also recalls his "kitchen debate" with then Vice-President Nixon at the 1959 American National Exhibition in Moscow.

"We considered him a man of reactionary view, a man hostile to the Soviet Union," Khrushchev said. "In a word, he was a McCardist."

However, Khrushchev added that Mr. Nixon "showed genuine human courtesy" when Mr. Nixon vainly sought to meet with the retired Soviet leader during a visit to Moscow in April 1965.

"I'm very sorry I didn't have an opportunity to thank him for his consideration and to shake hands with him," Khrushchev said.

He also described an attempt to use Chinese laborers for Siberian timber development in the 1950s. At first, according to Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung expressed chagrin that people always looked to China as a source of cheap labor.

"You know, we Chinese find this attitude very offensive," the Soviet leader quoted Mao as having said. "Coming from you, it's rather embarrassing."

But Mao later relented and 200,000 Chinese were sent to Siberia to fell timber, Khrushchev recalled, adding that the experiment was not renewed.

"What had the Chinese been up to?" he said. "I'll tell you: They wanted to occupy Siberia without war. They wanted to penetrate and take over the Siberian economy. It was a clever maneuver, but it didn't work."

The late Soviet leader shed new light on the case of Kao Kang, the Chinese Communist leader in Manchuria from 1949 to 1952, who was later purged by Mao and reportedly committed suicide in 1954.

According to Khrushchev, Mr.

Kao developed close ties with the Russians and had conveyed confidential information about China to Stalin. The Soviet dictator, in an effort to gain Mao's trust during a visit to Moscow in the winter of 1949-50, showed him the reports of his Manchurian associate, the late premier said.

"God only knows what Stalin

thought he was doing," Khrushchev commented. "He justified it as a friendly gesture. At the time, Kao Kang was still in the Politburo. Later, we learned he'd poisoned himself."

One of the more revealing passages in his memoirs, on his dealing with intellectuals, Khrushchev recalls the refusal of Mr.

Kapitsa to work in the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons program. According to the late leader, Mr. Kapitsa said defense work would prevent him from having his research published, in the open literature.

"I want to be famous," Khrushchev quotes the scientist as having said. "I want other people

to write and talk about my work."

"I must admit that this line of reasoning made a strange impression on me, not at all favorable to Academician Kapitsa," Khrushchev commented. "If he had made the same speech to Stalin, you can be sure Stalin would have drawn a very different conclusion from the one I drew."

Khrushchev did not say when he sought to draw Kapitsa into the weapons program. Earlier, Stalin also reportedly refused to have Mr. Kapitsa arrested when the physicist first refused to join in development of the atomic bomb at the end of World War II.

According to Zhores Medvedev, a Soviet biologist who is now exiled in Britain, Mr. Kapitsa was removed in 1945 from his Institute of Physical Problems and after a year and a half without work was given a minor post in the Institute of Crystallography. Mr. Kapitsa was restored as head of the physics institute in 1955 after Stalin's death.

Khrushchev confirmed attempts by Mr. Sakharov, the now dissident physicist, to halt the atmospheric testing in 1951-52 of the powerful hydrogen bombs he himself had helped develop.

Khrushchev expressed regret that he had prevented publication of Boris Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" in the Soviet Union in the late 1950s. Mr. Pasternak, who won the Nobel Prize in 1958, died two years later.

Khrushchev conceded that he had never read the novel, which deals with opposition to the Bolsheviks at the time of the 1917 revolution, and had relied on the advice of others. In an unusual display of liberality, he went on:

"If the book was really of low artistic quality, then that judgment should be left to the reader. Readers should be given a chance to make their own judgments; and administrative measures, police measures, should not be used. In general I think we should be more tolerant and extend wider opportunities to our creative intelligentsia."

Tapes Are Unique Archive on Soviet Scene

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK (NYT).—American scholars will soon have available for intimate and detailed study more than 800,000 words of reminiscences recorded on tape by Nikita Khrushchev in the final years of his life.

The recordings are the material from which the two segments of Khrushchev's published memoirs—the first issued in 1970 and the second volume about to be made public—have been prepared.

The tapes constitute a unique archive on the contemporary Soviet scene as viewed from within by one of the principal Kremlin actors.

Scholars believe they will prove invaluable in understanding the nature of the Soviet political process and in throwing great light—although often distorted by Khrushchev's effort to justify himself—upon Soviet conduct in the last 20 years.

The authenticity of the basic materials has been established beyond any reasonable doubt. All of the tapes have been subjected to a complex voice-printing analysis in which more than 6,000 prints were matched against known samples of Khrushchev's voice.

Extensive segments have also been heard by a group of Soviet specialists and scholars, some of whom were personally acquainted with Khrushchev. This study was carried out under the auspices of Columbia University, to whom the tapes have been given by Time, Inc.

The examination left no doubt in the minds of those familiar with Khrushchev that it was, indeed, he who was speaking.

Roughly 300,000 words of the total dictated by Khrushchev had been incorporated in the two volumes prepared by Time, Inc.

The 300,000 unused words comprise a substantial segment on World War II (which was sharply abridged in Volume 1) and extensive materials on agriculture, housing, construction policy and Khrushchev's own early life.



Atlantic Alliance Views

U.S., Europe and Russia

By Leonard Schapiro

LONDON.—One can speak of the United States and the Soviet Union as the two nuclear superpowers. But what of that vague entity Europe, of which, in geographical terms, much of the Soviet Union and the Soviet empire of people's democracies form a part? One can think of Europe in one sense as a group of states which share much of their history and tradition, and which, in contrast to the Soviet Union, are linked to the United States by common ancestry and a democratic way of life. But what does one then do about the awkward cases of Spain, Portugal and Greece vital for the Atlantic defense system, but remote from democratic practice? Or about some of the wretchedly neutral Scandinavian countries? The idea of Europe has always been an amalgam of contradictions. For our present purposes it might be best to confine ourselves to the European members of NATO and forget that two of them are not too convincing advocates for the defense of man's freedom that NATO stands for. There are, after all, still quite a number left.

It is plain that economically, Europe can rival both the superpowers. Militarily, for a long time to come, it will continue to depend ultimately on the nuclear might of the United States and on U.S. troops and conventional arms as well. One would have to be very naïve indeed, in view of what has happened in recent months, to believe that there is no longer any need for vigilant defense against the Soviet Union.

The strategic arms limitation agreement has merely saved the Soviet Union vast capital which the United States could have invested without crippling itself, while a comparable investment on the Soviet side would have crippled the Soviet Union. The agreement has in any case been virtually nullified by rapid and unforeseen Soviet technological advances.

The louder the clamor for peace issuing from the Soviet side, the greater the preponderance which the Soviet Union has built on NATO's flank, while the ringing phrases on cooperation for peace have been worn rather than by Soviet policy over the Middle East war, which the Soviet Union made possible and which it now seems to be doing its best, with the aid of its newest client, Syria, to keep going as long as possible.

The famous doctrine of "containment" was perhaps peculiarly inhumane in the pre-nuclear Soviet era when "liberation" might have succeeded. But it is certainly vital for our safety now. This calls for a sense and imagination all around in rebuilding unity between Western Europe and the United States. If the Europeans must learn to work more closely with the United States, the U.S. government must learn to be more imaginative in its relations with the European powers.

For example, it is futile to expect that the European powers will necessarily and immediately fall into line with U.S. policy in the Middle East, where these European powers are to an incommensurable degree dependent for economic survival for some time to come on Arab oil.

But if the Europeans must shed some illusions, so must the Americans. The fruits of the so-called "détente" policy should surely have taught the U.S. administration by now that it is erroneous to suppose that sweetness and light have descended on the Kremlin since Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow; or that there is some special relationship that the United States can develop with

This is another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Giddens, who organized the European-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

On the European side there is, probably as the product of wishful thinking and successful Communist propaganda, a disbelief in the Soviet danger, in contrast to the situation which united Western Europe at the end of the forties. Then again, there is a lack of confidence in the purity of U.S. intentions and a suspicion (fostered by Soviet political warfare) that the United States and the Soviet Union intend to settle the troubles of those three smaller states between themselves.

There is also a not unjustified fear of American economic imperialism. And there is a strong sense in Western Europe that we, unlike the Americans, are immediately in the firing line and that if the Americans contribute, even disproportionately, to the defense of that firing line, this is after all not a matter of the United States doing Europe a kindness but of saving its own skin.

There is equally genuine resentment on the U.S. side. The trauma left by Vietnam does not make it easy for Americans to live with the notion of their troops still serving overseas in what, all too readily, comes to be looked at as a foreign concern. There is for in the argument that if the United States bears so large a share of the military burden of NATO, it has a right to expect some economic benefits from its European partners—even if the potential rudeness of President Nixon and Henry Kissinger is not calculated to make the argument more acceptable to Europeans.

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For example, it is futile to expect that the European powers will necessarily and immediately fall into line with U.S. policy in the Middle East, where these European powers are to an incommensurable degree dependent for economic survival for some time to come on Arab oil. But if the Europeans must shed some illusions, so must the Americans. The fruits of the so-called "détente" policy should surely have taught the U.S. administration by now that it is erroneous to suppose that sweetness and light have descended on the Kremlin since Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow; or that there is some special relationship that the United States can develop with

the Soviet Union—unless it be the special arrangement that Polyphemos promised Odysseus, to be devoured last.

First Principle

Above all, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon must really stop propagating the view that what they call "détente" is the only alternative to a nuclear conflagration. This is nonsense. All the experience of U.S.-Soviet relations since 1945 proves that avoidance of nuclear conflict is the cardinal principle of Soviet policy; it has nothing whatever to do with the complicated and ingenious exercise in political warfare which the Soviet leaders were clever enough to sell to the Americans under the label of "détente" 10 years after 1952.

But there must also be considerable rethinking on both the American and European sides of the whole of their trading and financial policy toward the Soviet Union. Are they really wise, for example, to bolster the Soviet military effort by selling Russia the equivalent of three years' research and development, as one computer firm recently boasted it had done? The matter is complicated both in the United States and in Western Europe by the fact that much of Western trade with the Soviet Union is in private hands, as witness the U.S. grain deal. But the interests of private dealers are not necessarily the interests of the United States or Britain.

If the Western powers are to hold their own against Soviet totalitarian foreign policy (which, of course, includes trade), they will have to reconsider the degree of freedom which independent traders should be allowed. Above all, the Western powers should never forget to exploit their strengths against the Soviet side. At the recent United Nations conference on disarmament, for example, they should have paid a political price for them. But such a policy can only be pursued successfully if there is unity of action between the United States and Europe and among the Western European powers, since in default of unity the Soviet Union will play one power off against the other.

The Soviet leaders must learn that their "détente" gambit, with its potential economic prizes, must be paid for; and, above all, that rapid phrases about peace and friendship which are so dear to the Soviet leaders (and not entirely displeasing to Western statesmen anxious to improve their political reputations) are no substitute for real political changes and concessions. It is only if such changes take place that it will be possible to speak of détente in any real sense of the word. Meanwhile, in the words of Chairman Mao, the best advice for the United States and for Europe is: "When the fox is friendly, double the bolts on the door of the chicken coop."

Leonard Schapiro is professor of political science, with special reference to Russian studies, at the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas during a campaign speech Saturday in Provens in central France.

But Now Bore the Nation

Chaban Beats the Gaullist Drum

By Jonathan C. Randal

NANTES, France (WP).—It was a performance in the great Fifth Republic tradition starting Gaullist presidential candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas summing forth the apocalyptic vision of anarchy and chaos sure to befall France unless his enemies on the right and left were defeated.

But, even as he finally managed to warm up an audience of 6,000 Gaullist faithful Friday night, Mr. Chaban-Delmas must have known that only a miracle could prevent his undoing and that of the institutions which first Gen. de Gaulle, then Georges Pompidou, had created and directed since 1958.

His handsome features drawn after a long day's barnstorming around western France, he slugged through a lackluster speech in which he avoided mentioning the latest in a series of increasingly disappointing public opinion polls.

He had been told earlier that day that the latest poll, published Saturday by the news magazine Le Point, showed him trailing Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by a seemingly irretrievable 13 percentage points.

The same polling firm only three days earlier had him trailing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing by three points—23 to 26 percent.

But now he had slid to 18 percent, while his main adversary from what once was the ruling coalition was credited with 31 percent.

With only a week to go before the first round of voting next Sunday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed destined to face Socialist François Mitterrand in the May 19 runoff. That contest is restricted to the two leading first-round candidates, if no one in the starting field of 12 wins an outright majority.

Equally damaging was the poll's message that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was given a better chance of winning the runoff against Mr. Mitterrand who, thanks to Communist and other leftist support, was credited with 42 percent of the first-round vote. France-Soir's latest poll gave Mr. Cha-

ban-Delmas 19 points, but otherwise was identical.

Although Mr. Chaban-Delmas's long history as a sportsman and political animal have made him a die-hard competitor, his speech was almost a eulogy to 16 years of Gaullist rule which now shows undeniable signs of boring the nation.

He invoked the dead general's magic in hopes of once again persuading leftist Frenchmen to join centrists and the right in voting Gaullist, a phenomenon the Gaullists call a "gathering together" spanning France's traditional left-right antagonisms.

'Political Earthquake'

He feared that a Mitterrand-Giscard d'Estaing runoff would be decided by only one or two percentage points, rule out any dialogue and touch off a "political earthquake" which would make the student-worker upheaval of 1968 look like a joyous picnic outing.

The dire warnings about the dangers of such a left-right split constituted a departure from Mr. Chaban-Delmas's earlier tactics which had spared the finance minister in favor of concentrating criticism against the "Socialist-Communist" candidate.

But he charged tactics in midweek when the polls showed that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would beat him in the first-round vote. Hammering away at this apocalyptic danger, Mr. Chaban-Delmas insisted that such a close victory would divide France into "two hostile camps." He warned that "moderates" tempted to vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should think twice and weigh "the deplorable effects" the victory of the "traditional right" would have "for social peace."

In a variation on Gen. de Gaulle's "Communists-or-us" scare tactics, he appealed for support to those leftist voters who feared for their "private property and freedoms" under any government that included Communists.

He said he understood that leftists were tired and discontented and wanted change. But he said he was the way out of the

"Communist trap" and that he wanted to continue to implement the changes he had begun when he launched his "New Society" reforms while President Pompidou's prime minister from 1969 to 1972.

But Mr. Chaban-Delmas's problem is that Mr. Pompidou fired him because the President thought that Gaullist voters basically were opposed to carrying out reforms which, they claimed, benefited their political adversaries.

His present problems stem from the increasing identification of his campaign with such die-hard narrow-gauged Gaullists as former Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and Michel Debré, Foreign Minister Michel Jobert and even former Culture Minister André Malraux. Mr. Malraux emerged from a five-year, self-imposed political silence to back Mr. Chaban-Delmas on a television broadcast. Unfortunately for the candidate, the broadcast was almost completely unintelligible.

In obtaining Mr. Jobert's enthusiastic and belated endorsement, Mr. Chaban-Delmas apparently sought to cash in on the foreign minister's outspoken opposition to U.S. and Soviet superpower domination.

Mr. Jobert's brand of anti-Americanism received the backing of 63 percent of Frenchmen polled in an early April sounding and Mr. Chaban-Delmas drew warm applause in saying that French policy should be made "in Paris—not in Washington or Moscow."

He said he was diametrically opposed to the "Atlanticism"—or pro-Americanism—he detected in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy now that centrist opposition leader Jean Lecanuet had rallied to the finance minister's hand.

He was equally worried by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's espousal of a return to proportional representation, the electoral system in force under the Fourth Republic which gave smaller parties a greater number of seats, but also precluded the instability of its revolving-door governments.

For Immigrant Workers

Frankfurt Station Is a Sunday Village

By Henry Kamm

FRANKFURT (NYT).—On Sunday, the vast hall of the Frankfurt railroad station looks like a Balkan village under a roof. Its inhabitants are migrant workers, the displaced and lonely alien servants of Western Europe's economic boom.

Mainly Yugoslavs and Turks, they turn the city's only available large and covered space into a narrow-gauged Gaullist as for their free time in their own countries. They spend the day and evening in the station, chatting with people whom they understand and who understand them. They come from their quarters in the poorest sections of the city and surrounding areas, where three or four often share the rental of a room, to spend their day off the best way they know how in a land that buys their labor and pays for it at a fair rate but provides little when the factories and construction sites are closed.

The Frankfurt station—or any major railroad station in West Germany any Sunday—illustrates the nature and scope of a large question posed, mainly silently, by the unprecedented migration of approximately seven million workers, and some of their families as well, from the agricultural countries of southeastern Europe, North Africa and beyond to the industrial countries of northwestern Europe.

The question is, what is owed to a man or woman besides wages and the normal social benefits when he puts his labor at the disposal of a foreign society? The railroad stations of West Germany—the largest employer nation, which is considered one of the best—suggests that the answer so far is: very little.

In the grimy station hall, swarms of Yugoslavs and Turks, as well as occasional groups of Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese and Moroccans, find whatever leisure-time social life they have. The cafeteria-waiting room becomes the village coffee house. The few clusters of stand-up tables at which the city's famous sausages are eaten and beer drunk turn into bars and restaurants. The newsmen selling foreign newspapers and the tobacco and candy stores take the place of village shops. No one shops at the flower kiosks.

Hall Is a Street

From murmuring into late evening the whole long hall is a street in which men swartier than most Germans and darker of hair meet, stand, drink, talk, laugh and often pound each other on the back. German travelers walk by without friendship, hostility or interest.

It is a village almost entirely of men, because those who have their wives are not so lonely. And women workers pass their Sunday seeking a bit of privacy with their men friends or doing personal tasks that men avoid. The predominance of Yugoslavs and Turks is explained by their great number in Germany—about 500,000 from each country among the 2.5 million foreign workers

in West Germany—and their comparatively recent arrival. The more than 400,000 Italians, the other large group, have a longer past in Germany, appear less "foreign" to the average German and, therefore, have better jobs and an easier social life, often with their families.

There are some national clubs providing facilities for the workers and some restaurants catering to them, but these, according to workers questioned, lack the spontaneity and informality, the casual, make-it-place atmosphere of the cold and ugly station.

Besides, workers said, many arrive at the station on suburban trains, find friends and compatriots there and see no reason to go more deeply into a city that remains foreign to them. They stay until the last train.

Nostalgia for Home

"They don't say so," a woman working in the Christian Mission office said of the foreign workers, "but the nostalgia for home evoked by the coming and going of trains is also a big reason that brings them here in such crowds." By midday, when most of the German travelers have boarded suburban trains for lunch with the family, the German language almost vanishes from the station, and Balkan tongues dominate.

In a country where only a generation ago one could live for years in most big cities without ever hearing a foreign language on the street, this is a measure of the far-reaching social change caused by the flood of migrant workers.

Upstairs, in the postal and telephone office, the sound of many languages, none German, comes from the rows of long-distance booths. Five Yugoslavs pop out of one booth, having spoken with members of their families who had awaited their call at a village post office.

Occasional Brawls

As the afternoon wears on, the crowds get denser and the discussion louder, especially among the drinking Yugoslavs. The national differences among the constituent Yugoslav republics are even more heatedly discussed abroad than at home.

The station police sergeant says that brawls among the drinkers are not infrequent, but fights between Germans and foreign workers in the station are "not more frequent than outside."

The sergeant says that, every now and then, when too many passengers complain about not being able to get to the trains because of the Sunday visitors, policemen pass out printed leaflets that say in German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Serbo-Croat and Turkish:

"Your gathering impedes the travelers. Please remain outside the station unless you wish to depart within the next quarter-hour. We thank you."

"Then they move 10 paces from where they were and stay," the sergeant adds.

Black Americans Find a New Frontier in Africa

By Andrew Torchia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP)—"I enjoy waking up every morning. I know it's going to be a beautiful day," said Marjorie, a 31-year-old black American, who for six months has lived and worked on a chicken farm in Tanzania.

"A man can be a man in Africa," she said. "I couldn't fit in anywhere in the United States. America is just a good place to visit."

Gov. James E. Shubert, a black American, is discovering Africa. He is leading a group of black Americans on a tour of Africa, a black alliance spanning the Atlantic. Planes of tourists come to swim, see the animals and work on a chicken farm to establish some common ground with the African brothers.

Shubert, who has been in Africa for more than a year, has been planning to visit Africa for some time. He has been planning to visit Africa for some time. He has been planning to visit Africa for some time.

Some Africans felt they had little in common with over-confident visitors whose behavior seemed far more American than black. They wondered why some Americans chose to enjoy East Africa's climate and beaches while the real motherland was 3,000 miles away in the sweltering former slave regions of West Africa.

Now there's a second wave, financed by black American prosperity and stimulated partly by black studies programs. Adjustments still have to be made but oldtimers sense a greater realism and commitment among the new arrivals.

Corner for Them

African businessmen seek black American capital and help their American partners to get long-term residence permits. Doctors, artists, revolutionaries—black Americans find Africa a varied continent. From monarchical Ethiopia to socialist Tanzania to middle-class Kenya, some corner it is for them.

Official Tanzanian sources estimate there are 200. Some black Americans put the figure as high as 500. Both sides are close-mouthed because some of the Americans are political or criminal fugitives shielded by the lack of extradition procedures between Tanzania and the United States.

The fugitives include members of the "Kansas-9"—self-described revolutionaries who claim to have faced sentences totaling 21 years on 13 charges in the United States.

Four of the Kansas-9 have been operating the second biggest chicken farm in Tanzania for nearly three years.

Spokesman Shubert—he used to be Leonard Harrison and

taught African studies at the University of Kansas—concedes that the farm has been less than a commercial success. None of the founders, including a chemist and a social worker, knew very much about raising chickens. They just thought it would be a useful thing to do.

But Shubert figures that up is the only place to go. Coping with frustrations of supply and capital formation in one of the world's 25 poorest countries has taught self-reliance. Marjorie, once in the poultry business in Kansas City, has added expertise. There's talk of expansion and of opening a school for children of Tanzanian workers on the farm.

Simply surviving as a link between black Americans and Africa has brought a kind of success. About 650 black Americans visited the farm in six months last year. Some planning to live in Tanzania, use the farm as a half-way hostel until they find their own jobs and housing.

"People come here who have never done any work in their lives. They work hard and go away feeling good. They have made a positive contribution," Shubert said. "We are able to give them the ability to relax and to adjust to Africa."

Most black Americans in Tanzania keep their distance from the official U.S. community, although Ambassador Beverly Carter is black. Diplomats and fugitives disclaim any interest in each other.

Black Americans have been trickling into Tanzania since 1970, when President Julius Nyerere visited the United States and issued a call for skilled volunteers. Tanzanian sources say their government insists on rigorous screening to eliminate potential misfits.

"One of the biggest problems Africans have when they come to Tanzania is that most Tanzanians don't know what to make of us. They think we're spies," Shubert said. "They can't tell the difference between Africans coming in on their own small savings and usually with a commitment to the struggle, and those who came in here with the Peace Corps and set a different kind of image."

Pred Brooks, 27, a former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee worker from Nashville, Tenn., runs the Dar es Salaam headquarters of Pan African Skills, said to be the biggest of the black American recruiting agencies. The agency, largely financed by Tanzania, helps black Americans over the first hurdles.

"Basically, there's no difference between black people in the southern United States and people here," Brooks said. "But a lot of Afro-Americans have been saving for 10 years to come to Africa. They've visualized what Africa is like. When they step off the plane, 99 percent of them are let down. They see all these Asians in control of the stores and the Europeans walking around.

They see the class distinction and initially there's a negative reaction."

"What the Afro-American must do is analyze not only where Africa is now but where she has come from. Then it becomes clear how vicious the colonial system was and how the people here are attempting to overcome those evils."

Back-to-Africa has not worked out as well in some other countries. Ugandan President Idi Amin told Rep. James E. Shubert, a black American, that he was disappointed in the Congress of Racial Equality leader to go home last year after a self-publicized honeymoon on a Ugandan summit meeting at a Ugandan delegation. Gen. Amin said so many Ugandans were returning from abroad to take up civil service posts that recruitment of black Americans would have to be postponed.

Observers say Gen. Amin may have been misled that the black American Mr. Shubert was a black American. Mr. Shubert was a black American. Mr. Shubert was a black American.



AMERICAN EMIGRANT—Shubert, formerly Leonard Harrison, who taught African studies at the University of Kansas, on a chicken farm just outside Dar es Salaam.

I don't think most Jews in America want to go back to Israel," said Rep. James E. Shubert, a black American, at a meeting in Manchester, England.

Rep. Shubert said the ties between American Jews and Israel could serve as a model for forming a much greater alliance between black Americans and their black brothers in the next 10 years.

Several hundred blacks from the United States, the Caribbean, Europe and Africa are expected to meet in Dar es Salaam in June.

Dr. Somerville chose Kenya because he saw opportunities there and "wanted out of the rat race" in Chicago.

"I couldn't go any further in the States than being a black doctor. Here, I know the in-crowd. I have property in Mombasa and Nairobi. I'm very happy."

India's Gloom Deepens As Problems Multiply

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI (UPI)—India, a democracy in anguish, is immersed in a deepening economic and political crisis marked by inflation, self-questioning and drift.

Food shortages, corruption, radicalism, inflation, indecision, prices, the sluggish bureaucracy, the population spiral, declining income and lagging production have interlocked, creating a sense of gloom and cynicism.

What makes the crisis especially painful to critics as well as supporters of the government is that the nation, a genuine democracy—a rarity in Asia—and its myriad problems are in part a result of an open system that combines free-wheeling politics and government accountability with tough economic choices.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the dominant figure in the nation, concedes that India is facing a severe test but attributes the situation to forces beyond her control: increased oil costs, drought, labor and student tensions fueled by opposition parties, the rising expectations of tens of millions in a nation where 200 million earn less than \$40 a year.

But a change of opposition places the blame squarely upon Mrs. Gandhi. They say that the 66-year-old prime minister, in power since 1966, has failed to shape a coherent policy, has tolerated bungling and corruption to keep her party in firm power, has surrounded herself with "courtiers" and kept advisers and perhaps most significantly, has been unable to articulate a realistic vision.

"The prime minister has no program to world this, no grand design," E.G. Verghese, a former adviser to Mrs. Gandhi and now editor of the Hindustan Times, said in a recent attack on the government. "Benefit of a frame, she has merely reacted to events and failed to shape them."

"Not since independence has the country faced such a deep and all-pervasive crisis as it does today," he added. "There are visible signs of disintegration. The rot has spread so far and so deep that it will not be easy to restore credibility to the government."

Large-scale violence over food shortages and corruption in two Indian states—Gujarat, where 80 persons have been killed, and Bihar, with 28 deaths—has underlined the discontent.

his family lives on one meal every two days. A banker says: "It's more and more a soft society. People start working at 10:30 a.m. and leave in the middle of the afternoon. There's no dynamism, no sense of effort. It's flabby."

The central problem of India—poverty—remains unchecked and seems to be getting worse. For the third year out of four, per-capita income is expected to drop. Nearly 80 percent of the children are malnourished. Consumption of food, edible oil and cotton cloth has declined.

More than 70 percent of the people are illiterate. The educational system, which one critic says is "callously neglected," is turning out men and women for the unemployment rolls at an astonishing pace. More than 70 percent of the 14,000 doctors remain in the cities, and usually in the affluent districts, while 80 percent of the people are in rural areas.

Inflation is the worst on record here, and there has been a 50 percent increase in food prices in two years. This has jolted virtually all classes in a country where food costs may amount to 50 to 70 percent of a family budget.

Industry Stagnant

Industrial production is expected to show no growth this year. Coal output, providing 70 percent of industrial energy, is lagging because of sloppy management in the nationalized industry and railroad bottlenecks.

In turn, the railroads are deteriorating, and a threatened strike may cripple the nation. Steel production, vital to economic development, slipped badly last year, and some plants are working at 20 percent to 40 percent of capacity. Fertilizer plants, a key to food production, are operating at less than 60 percent of capacity, also because of inept management and shortages.

Food production is the most glaring problem. Minimum requirements are 106 to 110 million tons of grain a year. Mostly because of drought, production last year fell to 95 million tons. For the 1973-74 agricultural year, ending in June, the expectation is 105 million to 108 million tons, partly because of government policy that soared.

The government's decision to take over the distribution of wheat resulted in a booming black market, angry resentment among farmers and traders, and a breakdown in supplies. "Tempting with food for the sake of socialist ideology is dangerous unless a government knows what it's getting into," an economist said. "This government didn't."

Last month the government scrapped the takeover.

Clearly India is suffering from some of the same ills as other countries, only more so. Oil bills this year may account for 50 percent of export earnings, compared with 20 percent last year. The population of 880 million is increasing at 13 million a year and will probably reach a billion in less than 30 years.

But the economic torpor seems only symptomatic of deeper problems. Cynicism is rampant. The government's socialist slogans and calls for austerity are mocked in view of bribes and corruption, luxury construction and virtually open illegal contributions by businessmen to the Congress party.

Sense of Rot

"The general feeling is that something has gone very wrong somewhere," Rajni Kothari, a prominent political scientist, said. "A sense of rot—it is a commonly used word these days—is pervasive."

The capital's electricity and water supply break down with increasing frequency. A businessman slams down his phone and says it is an official of the government Congress party who is threatening him again with demerit unless a job, set aside for an "untouchable," is given to the politician's son. Wheat, sugar and milk are scarce, except at rising black-market prices.

A member of Parliament asks a cabinet minister about the Congress party's recent campaign funds, and the minister replies that it is no one's business. A woman, asked by an airline steward to give up her front-row seat to a government official, says: "Why should I? They're all corrupt."

A farmer in Orissa says that

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Bang, Whimpers—and Cheers

A generation of gray and unspectacular authoritarianism has ended in Portugal, to popular cheers and dancing in the streets. And of course there is deep pondering on what the military coup will mean for Portugal itself, as new blood starts flowing through political veins, stiff and shrunken with disuse, what the Portuguese example will mean for similar regimes—especially in neighboring Spain: what hope Gen. de Spínola's triumph holds out for the colonies in Africa. And there are no clear or easy answers to any of these questions.

There is almost no doubt that the intentions of the military leaders of Portugal are good, in terms of human liberty. All their pronouncements, all their early actions, are consistent with the assumption that in this case the armed forces have shattered an ossified civilian system of political control. What remains to be seen is which stable democratic institutions can be erected in the place of the fallen government; how released tensions can be guided into constructive channels; whether, as Gen. de Spínola has warned, he may have to use force to avert anarchy.

And on the aftermath of the coup much of the force of the Portuguese example will depend—and that force will be limited, in any case, by the peculiarities of the Portuguese case. For there can be little doubt that the political structure erected by Mr. Salazar, which survived the strains of the Spanish civil war and the even greater stresses of World War II and the disruption that followed them, fell under the prolonged wastage of a colonial war. And the degree to which Gen. de Spínola can substitute his

"political" solution for that war will doubtless determine the success of his revolution.

The political settlement the general has in mind is far from obvious. The French union which the Fourth Republic sought to substitute for older forms of colonialism was not enough, and the Fifth Republic came into being to grant independence to almost all the colonies. That Fifth Republic owed its existence, in very large part, to failures in Indochina and persistent warfare in Algeria—to much the same conditions that Gen. de Spínola denounced in the book that cost him his command and brought him into power.

Thus the chief moral, and the chief problem, of the Portuguese revolt, stems from colonialism. There is a certain historical irony in the fact that it was Portugal that led the way, half a millennium ago, in the vast expansion of Europe and European ways that was to make the world we know today, and that it is Portugal which is the last of the European countries to confront, at home, the revolution against that expansion which characterizes our modern era.

The old colonialism has been dying with a succession of bangs and whimpers; both are now being obscured by the sounds emerging from the emerging nations—which are finding that independence does not in itself insure either prosperity or individual freedom. The big bang in Lisbon, by the same token, does not imply that Portugal's problems either in the Iberian peninsula or in Africa have been solved. But at least there is the hope that realism will succeed political dogmatism, that popular will can find true expression. And that goes far to justify the flowers, the songs and the cheers in Portugal today.

Reward of Peace

The challenge to would-be peacemakers for the Middle East has long been one of making all sides see that they have more to gain through reaching a settlement than through military means. The moment is ripe for the United States to make a new case for this fundamental point; that is precisely the goal of President Nixon's 1975 foreign aid message.

Included for the first time since 1956 is substantial economic aid for Egypt, to the extent of \$250 million. Another \$207.5 million would continue the ongoing aid relationship with Jordan, and a special fund of \$100 million would be available for Syrian or Palestinian aid if the evolving diplomacy so justified. Israel would receive credits and surely needed economic support of \$350 million beyond the emergency fund of \$2.3 billion granted last autumn.

In the case of Egypt, the salient point is not the amount of aid but the fact that improved relations make it possible at all. The particular uses to which the money would be put are constructive, not controversial. Specifically, these involve clearing the Suez Canal, buying arm and industrial goods and rebuilding the canal-side Egyptian cities ravaged during the late President Nasser's ill-considered war of attrition. There is no provision for military support or arms credits.

The projects are precisely those which outside analysts long anticipated as signals of a desire by Cairo to shift away from the ruinous military option toward a search for peaceful coexistence. Even inside Israel, officials have repeatedly stated that reopening the canal and rebuilding the major cities—Port Said, Qantara, Ismailia and Suez—

could be the most effective disincentive to resumption of warfare.

The Aswan dam symbolized the years of Soviet influence in Egypt; now the revived and reconstructed canal cities could become monuments to United States support in the cause of Arab-Israeli peace. As Egypt's oil producing allies accumulate ever more reserves, Cairo's future dollar demands upon the United States will not be great; what is important now is to give President Sadat an immediate tangible sign of American support in the risky political course he has chosen.

Other elements in the President's \$5.13-billion foreign aid package deserve more skeptical scrutiny. The economic aid to Israel is considerably less than had been requested, and both Congress and the executive branch would do well to stay flexible in meeting America's long-standing interest in preserving Israel's economic and military strength. Unlike the Arabs, Israel has no other major source of investment and economic aid.

Far harder to justify will be the administration's proposed aid for Indochina—particularly \$750 million for South Vietnam, more than double the present level, on top of the \$1.4 billion in military aid already included in the Pentagon budget.

Foreign aid as an institution has fallen on hard times in Congress and the country. If some of the programs and policies of past years have been discredited in practice, the underlying task of dividing the wealth and productive capacity of the world most equitably among its peoples has scarcely begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dangerous Trifles

It could have been boredom more than any meaningful policy change that led U.S. representatives last week to accept a shabby and one-sided United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel in strident terms but dancing away from any similarly explicit condemnation of wanted Arab terrorists. The resolution is empty anyway. The Washington reasoning apparently went, so it was hardly worth fighting over. Such cynicism merely debases further UN usefulness.

ness as an instrument for peace in the Middle East.

Resolutions of the type passed Wednesday night admittedly contribute nothing to the serious diplomacy under way aimed at an Arab-Israeli settlement. The danger in what looks like an American cave-in, after years of abstaining from similarly unbalanced UN declarations, is that Israel will sense deepening isolation—not an auspicious condition for responsible negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lisbon Putsch

Centurions once again have taken arms in a serious national crisis to dismiss helms or impotent politicians. But paradoxically, it was not the "leftist peril" that brought the army out of its barracks, as in Greece or in Chile not so long ago. An army, fondled and encouraged by a government which was running the nation to enable this

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

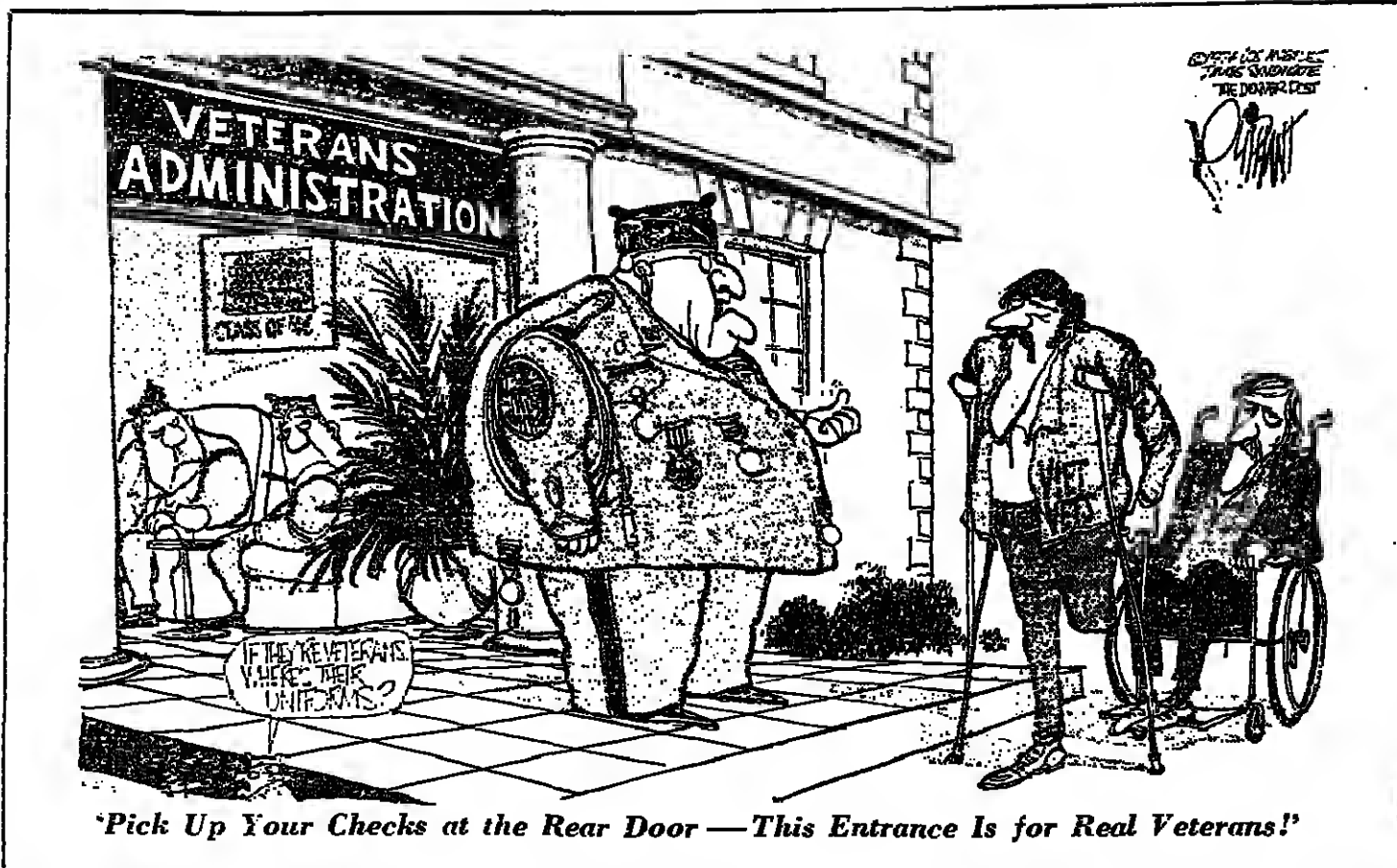
April 29, 1899

WASHINGTON—It is stated on the highest authority that under its instructions the Philippine Peace Commission will deal most leniently with the insurgents when confined. The commission will not be technical or capricious regarding terms. It will be made plain that no truces are laid up against them and that the leaders will not lose their property. Peace may finally be at hand.

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1924

NEW YORK—Ty Cobb, 36, the battle-scarred veteran of many a diamond battle, showed yesterday that he is as limber as any of the young bloods of the league when he stole home for the second time this season thus enabling his Detroit Tigers to defeat the Chicago White Sox by a score of 4 to 3. In addition to he got two hits in the game, thus bringing his batting average to an even .400.



The World vs. the Tyranny of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the perversities of history is that it refuses to adjust itself to the convenience of men or nations. It keeps asking the most critical questions at the most awkward times. It ought to know that President Nixon is preoccupied with Watergate and that ever where there is now political disruption and a longing for quiet to sort things out, but it will not wait for a new political order.

In fact, the next three years are likely to be decisive on four fundamental questions:

1. Whether there will be peace or war between the Soviet Union and China.
2. Whether the race in strategic arms—particularly multiple nuclear warheads on intercontinental missiles—will get beyond control.
3. Whether there will be a new order or war in the Middle East, threatening the very existence of the state of Israel.
4. Whether Europe will move forward toward political union and a trusting partnership with the United States, or fall back into nationalism and encourage American isolationism.

Life, of course, has a way of going on regardless of the prophecies of calendar worshippers, but there is something very special about these coming three years.

The danger of war between Moscow and Peking is not a Sunday supplement nightmare. Nothing troubles Secretary of State Henry Kissinger more than this question, and presumably he has more reasons than anybody else here for worrying about it.

Danger Now

But right now is the dangerous time—not three years from now. By then China will have an offensive nuclear arsenal of its own, which the Soviet Union could not attack without risking nuclear retaliation by the Chinese.

By then, too, presumably political power in China will have passed from the old generation of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai to the not-so-old military and political leaders cooing along. Anywar, China will be less vulnerable to attack by the end of 1978.

This same time frame applies to the arms race, and this is why Kissinger talks with such urgency and passion about it. Despite the present political weakness of Pres-

ident Nixon, even regardless of whether he is impeached or convicted, the process of building and deploying the hydra-headed nuclear monsters is going to go on. If there is no agreement to limit the production and dispersal of the MIRVs in the next year or so, there will be so many of them on both sides by 1977 that the only hope then will be to try to agree to destroy what has been produced at such enormous risk and cost. This is a much harder proposition.

The Mideast

Again in the Middle East, despite all the political confusion, there is now a better chance for a compromise peace than there is likely to be in the foreseeable future.

Kissinger has won the confidence of President Sadat and King Faisal. The domination of

Arab policy by the Soviet Union has been broken and the disunity of the Arab states, which always existed even during the last war, is now apparent.

Accordingly, the hope of an accommodation and maybe even of a tolerable peace exists now when Sadat and Faisal are willing to urge Syria to arrange a cease-fire along the Golan Heights and allow the larger peace talks to go on.

It is the worst time in many ways for the Israeli government and it is awkward for the U.S. government, but it is the only time we have right now and it looks better than any other prospect of the next three years. Finally, though the new French government is not yet elected, the new British government not yet in stride, and the West German government wracked by internal economic and even security

problems, it may be that these internal troubles will force the West Europeans to consider more seriously the dangers of disunity and the advantages of a political union.

Anyway, the combination of all these problems at this time obviously places on Henry Kissinger immense responsibilities. He is fighting not only political weakness at home and abroad but time, which he fears is carrying events beyond rational management.

That is why he is so irritated with Sen. Jackson and others who seem to think that if Kissinger cannot solve all these problems now with great big splashy agreements, the next U.S. administration will be able to do so.

"But they will be different problems by then," Kissinger says, "and far more difficult to control."

The Price of War and Peace

By C. L. Sulzberger

SUEZ, Egypt.—The dazzling success of U.S.-Egyptian policy during the past six months expels Washington and its new friend, President Anwar Sadat, to popular disillusionment in this part of the world and to Soviet retribution unless diplomatic achievements are rapidly followed up by economic support.

Yet there is no guarantee that enough of this will be coming. As has been carefully explained to Cairo, the U.S. Congress has entered a period of shrinking interest in all aspects of foreign aid. Moreover, it is obsessed with the sordid Watergate drama. The mere fact that Sadat takes no pains to hide his admiration for President Nixon does not widely endear him to an American legislative majority.

Cautious Pledges

To all this must be added the latter's heritage of sympathy with and support for Israel and the certainty that Congress has no intention of helping Egypt if it is at the cost of commitments to the Jewish state. Nor is Sadat well known in America; his advertised admiration for Secretary of State Kissinger has not brought him automatic backing.

Kissinger, who is due back in

Egypt this week, is keenly aware of these factors and has taken pains never to pledge more to Sadat than he was confident he could deliver. For the rest, where he saw eye-to-eye with Egypt, he merely promised to try and get congressional endorsement.

This makes future realities hard to assess. There is already a food shortage in Egypt and the economy falters. There is an urgent need for building materials. And Sadat has taken the gamble of publicly promising to reduce military reliance on Soviet weapons. That ultimately means he will have to purchase considerable equipment from the U.S.A. Where will the money come from?

I talked here with Osman Ahmed Osman, minister of reconstruction. He is in charge of a program he reckons will cost \$10 billion over a five-year period to put the ruined cities along the canal and in the Sinai Peninsula back on their feet while developing a new agricultural and industrial infrastructure.

The scale of this plan is indicated when one remembers that Nasser's Aswan high dam cost only one-tenth as much. And this country, whose economy has been deeply wounded by years of intermittent warfare, is going to

have to raise even more than the reconstruction fund Osman envisions in order to rebuild its armed forces on a non-Soviet basis.

Osman, a man of great energy and self-confidence, doesn't seem faced by this August task. He says his program postulated on raising the needed financing from three equal contributions: Egypt, friendly Arab states, and from foreign capital. In the last category he mentioned America, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Greece, Sweden.

The minister says foreign groups are clamoring to invest in his projected five consortiums because they know there are large potential profits here based on cheap labor supplies and guaranteed investments. He claims he has already assembled about \$500 million to begin the five-year reconstruction.

The United States, as a government, evidently thinks on a much smaller scale. The \$250 million requested of Congress by Nixon represents only the urgently needed amount for initial loan and credit pledges to Egypt. But this, it is emphasized, is absolutely essential and the words "urgently" and "essential" are underscored. Will Congress pass the necessary enabling bills?

In the long run, of course, the sum required if Uncle Sam is to help Egypt to its feet is immensely greater than anything the administration is likely even to whisper these days. But, if the price of diplomatic victory in this area is vast, so is the political and strategic implication of that victory.

Moreover, if America and the friends it can rally should in the end fail to produce the goods, the result will be disaster for Sadat, a probable new Arab-Israeli war, resurgence of Russian influence in the Arab world with all its oil, and a return of Soviet naval ascendancy to the east Mediterranean. How much is it worth to the American people to prevent this?

The question should be presented to them in precisely such terms with no effort to gloss over realities. Boiled to its essence, it can be stated as: What is the probable cost of peace in this area, a peace in which U.S. interests (and incidentally Israel's) may be expected to flourish? And what is the probable cost of war?

UN Should Take Misery Seriously

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The special session of the United Nations General Assembly is making more out of a sense of editorial obligation than because it is engaged in newsworthy activity. What it is doing is complaining about the wretchedness of this earth, which alas, is not new. What we hear is that all over the world there is great misery. Particular attention attaches at the moment to Central Africa, where drought has parched the earth, and reduced a near-starvation diet for millions to the level of starvation. The inevitable comparisons are made. The common laborer in the indigent parts of the world is paid one-twentieth what he is paid in the industrial countries, and the life expectancy is a mere 30 years. So what can be done about it?

Let us, for the sake of the exercise, approach the problem as if we were intellectual robots, uninformed by any culturally acquired sense of restraint.

Well, one solution would be a very sharp reduction in population. This could be achieved—remember, it is the scientific robot whose mouth is moving now—by infanticide. The scientists would figure out how sharply the population must be reduced, and then decree the age up to which infants should be eliminated. That would achieve the desired effect.

Another solution? Well, you could redistribute the wealth. For instance, you could take every family in America whose income is above \$3,000, confiscate the whole of the surplus, and put it at the disposal of the United Nations for distribution to other countries in the world with lower living standards. The robot who mentions this as a theoretical possibility is, to be sure, not trained to ponder such questions as what happens after the first year to the productivity of the American worker, nor such subtleties as how many American workers would you need to slaughter in order to accomplish this objective.

Now these "solutions" suggest the theoretical parameters of the argument: either reduce the number who suffer so as to improve the ratio of goods available to persons needing them; or require redistribution on a planetary scale.

Neither is a) thinkable; or b) practicable.

Which requires us to ponder less dramatic approaches. It is suggested by some members of the United Nations that the rich nations should simply agree to pay more for the products of the poor nations. This lacks the sound of the robot-solution. But examining the matter closely, what does it mean? Let us take, say, coffee. Let us suppose that the American grocery chain with its own brand of coffee sets out to buy 10 million pounds. Let us say there are six coffee producing states. The buyer will ask for bids. At this point the coffee producing states will compete with each other for the business; or they will conspire together to charge a sum not less than X, in an attempt to force up, by oligopolistic pressure, the price of coffee.

Now if the coffee were oil, the buyer would capitulate and pass along the increase to the consumer. But coffee isn't oil, for which the demand is relatively inflexible; so that the buyer, at the end of the year, finds he has several million pounds of unsold coffee in his stalls, and reduces his order the next year. And coffee workers lose their jobs.

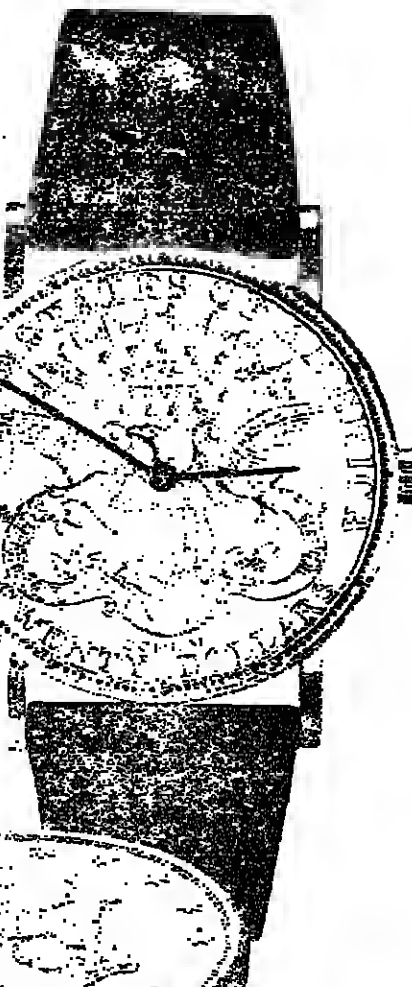
That is how it works, yet these economic axioms obviously do not inform the rhetoric of the United Nations orators. It is left only to examine that which is as utterable that not even the talking robot is capable of saying it. Namely, that productivity, along with population restraint, is the key. And that productivity, however you look at it, is the great historical contribution of a stable government, in culture where the work ethic is strong.

If the question is about socialism, human misery would lessen. If Chad would pause from denouncing South Africa for long enough to invite South African technicians and South African capital to Chad, the economic situation would improve. Military is so acute, the UN should take it seriously.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Congress Fight Seen on Inflation Policy

(Continued From Page 9)

by lower production, higher costs and the biggest decline in worker productivity during the first quarter of this year since 1947, desperately needs to avoid further cost-push pressures.

The Fed, of course, has a particularly difficult role to fill. It must keep money tight but not be so terribly restrictive that it pushes interest rates significantly higher and thus aborts the economic recovery that most economists are anticipating for the second half of this year.

It was certainly clear last week that the Fed intends to be tough. Arthur Burns, its chairman, indicated an iron-willed determination to come to grips with the inflation problem at a news conference last Monday. Then the Federal Reserve Bank let it be known that it will roll over its bills at the average price that the market itself sets instead of actively submitting its bid. Then, on Wednesday, it pushed

the discount rate up one half of a point to a record high of 8 percent.

Those three developments attest to the Fed's willingness to take still-higher interest rates in the effort to dampen inflation. Meanwhile, the prime bank rates and other interest rates have been rising to new peaks. How much further will they all go? And how long will the Fed tolerate rising rates and run the risk of so much turmoil in the financial markets, housing and industry in general?

The Fed's role must be accompanied—and helped—by restraint on spending by the government. Although the Nixon administration remains confident that the federal budget deficit in the year ending June 30 will be held down close to the \$4.6 billion estimated earlier, some other analysts are skeptical. They believe the red ink will turn out to be somewhat greater in the current fiscal year and in the

next one beginning July 1. The predicted deficit for the 1975 fiscal year had been \$9.4 billion.

After the first nine months of the current fiscal year, the Treasury's deficit stood at more than \$13 billion, but officials are hopeful that tax collections this month and in June will lower the deficit closer to the original estimate. That could turn out to be excessively optimistic if the economy does not soon develop considerably more bounce.

Should a tax reduction be voted any time during the next 14 months, the budget situation could be changed considerably, producing a bigger deficit and injecting additional stimulus into the economy.

The present frightening and ominously threatening inflation course must be changed promptly and resolutely, lest it lead to tragic consequences. And that can only be accomplished through unrelaxed discipline on spending and monetary matters to Congress, within the administration and at the Federal Reserve. The nation can ill afford political solutions to its huge economic problems.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account	DM Basis	Yield
S. Africa 5 1/2%	90 1/2	9 1/2
Australia 5 1/2%	91 1/2	9 1/2
Canada 5 1/2%	92 1/2	9 1/2
France 5 1/2%	93 1/2	9 1/2
Germany 5 1/2%	94 1/2	9 1/2
Italy 5 1/2%	95 1/2	9 1/2
Japan 5 1/2%	96 1/2	9 1/2
Netherlands 5 1/2%	97 1/2	9 1/2
Sweden 5 1/2%	98 1/2	9 1/2
Switzerland 5 1/2%	99 1/2	9 1/2
UK 5 1/2%	100 1/2	9 1/2
US 5 1/2%	101 1/2	9 1/2

Deutsche Marks

(Average prices)

Australia 5 1/2%	90 1/2
Canada 5 1/2%	91 1/2
France 5 1/2%	92 1/2
Germany 5 1/2%	93 1/2
Italy 5 1/2%	94 1/2
Japan 5 1/2%	95 1/2
Netherlands 5 1/2%	96 1/2
Sweden 5 1/2%	97 1/2
Switzerland 5 1/2%	98 1/2
UK 5 1/2%	99 1/2
US 5 1/2%	100 1/2

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended, April 26, 1974	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Consolidated	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTran	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTel	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmRad	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmGen	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmPharm	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmChem	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTech	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmElec	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmMach	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2

American Exchange

Week Ended, April 26, 1974	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
AmRad	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTran	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTel	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmRad	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmGen	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmPharm	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmChem	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTech	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmElec	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmMach	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

Bank	Price	Chge
AmBank	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTran	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTel	18 1/2	+1/2
AmRad	18 1/2	+1/2
AmGen	18 1/2	+1/2
AmPharm	18 1/2	+1/2
AmChem	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTech	18 1/2	+1/2
AmElec	18 1/2	+1/2
AmMach	18 1/2	+1/2

FCE Quotations

Week Ended, April 26, 1974	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
AmRad	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTran	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTel	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmRad	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmGen	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmPharm	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmChem	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmTech	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmElec	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
AmMach	1,111,000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

INEXCHANGE

CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.

Société Anonyme
Registered office: 37, rue Notre-Dame Luxembourg
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8455

Meets. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 17th, 1974 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office.

Agenda
Decision to renew the decision to increase the authorized capital of the fund up to 10 million US dollars by the issuance of shares with a par value 1 US dollar each and an issuance premium which together will reflect the current market value of such shares, as approved by the shareholders on May 16, 1969 for the part of capital not yet issued and to extend such authorization until May 16, 1979.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting a certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg or all offices of Credito Italiano Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg or Credito Italiano Italy, 5 days prior to the meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Board of Directors

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Wobaco Holding Company S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT 1973

"The year provided an opportunity for expansion of the Wobaco Group of companies into new areas of activities and into Europe. Strongly supported by its member Banks, record levels of deposits, loans, capital and earnings were achieved. Our Luxembourg Bank and Jersey Trust Company are operational, initial results being encouraging. Plans are now well under way to expand the Group's capacity to provide complete investment and merchant banking services. Continued Group emphasis will be placed on term lending, investment banking and international trust services."

Tom B. Coughran
Chairman

R. D. H. Wilmer
President

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Banque Nationale de Paris	Nassau, Bahamas
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.	World Banking & Trnst Corporation (Cayman) Limited
	P.O. Box 661
	Grand Cayman, B.W.I.
	Privaco Trust Services S.A.
	14 Rue de Hollande
	1204 Geneva Switzerland
	(In equal partnership with Banque Privée S.A. of Geneva)
	World Banking
	Case Postal 320
	22-24 Boulevard Royal
	Luxembourg
	Wobaco Trust (Jersey) Ltd.
	P.O. Box 120
	Jersey, Channel Islands
	Wobaco Trust Limited
	P.O. Box N-9100
	Nassau, Bahamas

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION	
AS AT 31st December, 1973	
(Expressed in United States dollars)	\$ U.S.
Capital Funds*	19,500,072
Deposits	446,760,505
Acceptances on behalf of customers	1,140,045
Other liabilities	16,031,686
Balances with bankers and money at call	155,675,793
Loans	308,321,622
Customers liabilities on acceptances	1,140,045
Other assets	18,294,848
	488,452,908

*In addition World Banking Corporation Ltd. has subscribed for all paid share outstanding which are subject to call at any time in the amount of \$3,000,000 such shares are held by the Shareholder Banks in the same proportion as their hold shares in Wobaco Holding Company S.A.

A copy of the Annual Report & Accounts can be obtained from the Representative Offices of World Banking Corporation Limited
London 49-51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9HB
New York 25 Broad Street, New York 10004

Nippon Fudosan Bank

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AGENT

SOCIETE GENERALE

هكذا من الأصل

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

Condensed Statement of Condition of the Bank and its Special Credit Sections as of December 31, 1973

ASSETS		(in U.S. \$1-31-1973)
Cash and due from Banks	3,995,542,433	
Government and other securities	3,214,443,301	
Loans, Discounts and Correspondents	14,547,785,585	
Other Assets	1,115,220,777	
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	76,017,124	
Prepaid Expenses, etc.	76,017,124	
	22,634,098,334	
Customers' Liabilities for Guarantees, Acceptances, etc.	1,768,150,519	
Debtors for Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions	3,291,531,370	
Forward Foreign Exchange Bought	3,134,987,314	
	8,194,669,203	
Securities on Deposit	6,651,502,711	
Securities deposited with Third Parties	3,457,297,863	
	10,108,800,574	
LIABILITIES		
Capital and Surplus	40,594,247	
Amortization of Investments, Premiums, etc.	199,327,895	
Deposits, Bonds in Circulation, etc.	10,912,677,365	
Other Liabilities	2,165,491,048	
Net Profit	33,047,128	
	22,634,098,334	
Guarantees, Acceptances, Confirmed Letters of Credit, etc.	1,768,150,519	
Forward Foreign Exchange Sold	3,291,531,370	
Creditors for Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions	3,134,987,314	
	8,194,669,203	
Depositors of Securities	6,651,502,711	
Deposits of Securities with Third Parties	3,457,297,863	
	10,108,800,574	

* Evaluated at the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year-end official rate of exchange, of which 6,579,739 due by capital subscribers.

BRANCHES throughout Italy, in London, Madrid and New York.
SUBSIDIARIES ABROAD: Lavoro Bank A.G., Zürich;
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Sports

Waldrop Beats 4-Minute Mile at Penn Relays

By Neil Amdur



Tony Waldrop

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (UPI)—Tony Waldrop set his sub-four-minute mile record to Frankum Field yesterday and won the Ben Jipcho event in 3 minutes, 55.2 seconds.

Before a roaring Penn Relays crowd of 37,139, under perfect racing conditions, the 22-year-old North Carolina junior out-kicked Oregon's Phil Smedley with a 54-second final lap. Smedley, a Boise, Idaho, runner, had been leading the race for his determination and persistence and finished second in 3:55.

Three other runners, Ray Smedley, a Boise, Idaho, runner, and Karl Thompson, a former Penn miler, and Wilson Waldrop, a Kenyan who attended Texas-El Paso, also beat the four-minute mark.

It was the eighth consecutive sub-four-minute mile for Waldrop. His first race, the year had been indoors, including a world indoor record of 3:55 in San Diego.

A fast pace, warm weather and Frankum Field's fast track provided the background for Waldrop's first outdoor mile of the season. The Columbia, N.C., "country boy" is nearing Jim Ryan's world record of 3:51.5.

Twilight Meet

EUGENE, Ore., April 28 (UPI)—Distance ace Steve Prefontaine set two American marks in the same race yesterday at a twilight

run of the Twilight Track Meet at the University of Oregon's Hayward Field.

Prefontaine ran 26:51.8 in the 50-mile to defeat his old American record of 27:43.5 set in 1973 in Bakersfield, Calif. His 10,000-meter time of 27:43.5 broke the American mark of 27:51.4 held by Frank Shorter.

Paul Gray, Oregon, won the mile in the time of 3:58.1, beating teammate Mark Fog who ran 3:57.5. The second through sixth runners all set personal records.

In the 10,000-meter, Jeff Bannister, Oregon Track Club, ran a 27:43.5 to come from behind and win over Craig Bringham of Oregon, 2:30.1 to 2:25.

Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28 (UPI)—University of Illinois freshman, Charles Ehmke, a native of Nigeria, unseated the national best triple jump of the season yesterday to capture a title at the 65th annual Drake Relays.

Ehmke's leap was 55.21 ft, nearly a foot and a half better than the old Drake mark of 52.7 by Barry McClure of Atlanta, Tennessee, State last year. The slender Ehmke has earlier won the Big-Ten indoor triple jump, and was second in the NCAA in-



Ben Jipcho

Jipcho First In Pro Track Mile Classic

EL PASO, Texas, April 28 (UPI)—Kenyan Ben Jipcho out-ran Dave Wottle and Chuck Labens over the last 300 yards yesterday in the mile run of the El Paso Pro Track Classic to finish in 4:02.3. Jim Ryan dropped out after two laps.

Ryan had been expected to make it a tough race, but he suffered a slight leg injury, slowed and stepped off the track as Jipcho began to pick up the pace at the half-mile point.

Fred Williamson, Bob Seaton and Steve Smith continued their assault on a record pole vault record late in the day amid increasing winds. All easily surpassed the 18-foot mark. The record set in 1972 at El Paso is 18-5 1/2.

Jipcho and the other two pulled away from the field after the three-quarter mark and Wottle challenged from there as they entered the spring.

John Carlos swept the 100 and 220-yard dashes to earn the most outstanding performer award. Carlos won the 100 in 9.3 and returned to notch the best mark in the world this year with a 20.4 in the 220.

More Sports News
On Page 15

Gardinier Big River, Inc.

a subsidiary of

SOPAG International

has acquired the fertilizer operations of

Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company

This transaction was initiated by

First Washington Securities Corporation

The wholly-owned investment banking subsidiary of

Model, Roland & Co., Inc.

London
River House, 118/221 Minorities

Paris
370 Rue St. Honoré

Slough Estates. Profits up to £3.99 million

Overseas contribution increased.
Group well financed for further growth home and abroad.

Extracts from the 1973 Annual Report

	December 31st 1973	December 31st 1972
Profit before tax	£3,993,000*	£3,372,000*
Group rental income (home)	£3,934,000	£3,564,000
Group rental income (overseas)	£1,325,000	£952,000
Gross dividend per share for the year	2.293p	2.184p

*Due to changes in accounting policy these figures are not strictly comparable.

Home Despite the restrictions imposed by the rent freeze, the 1973 rental income increased and the demand for factories and warehouses on all nine estates has continued at a very high level. During the year the company acquired a total of 38 acres for development at Aberdeen, Chester and Weston-super-Mare.

Overseas Rentals have been further increased during the year and now amount to 25% of the group's total. The Canadian company has been the star performer with a 44% increase in pre-tax profits to \$1,052,000. Two sites totalling 48 acres were acquired in Chicago and the company plans to have 250,000 sq ft of industrial space ready to let by this coming October.

Future The Board anticipates that despite current difficulties, the 1973 profit level will be at least maintained in the current year.

During the year the Group acquired a total of 100 acres for industrial development at home and overseas and £54 million has been allocated to the development programme.

1973 Annual Reports now available from The Secretary.



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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Germany (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	New Zealand (air)	224.00	112.00	56.00
Aden (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Ghana (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Nigeria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Algeria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Greece (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Norway (air)	400.00	200.00	100.00
Angola (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Hong Kong (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Pakistan (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Argentina (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Hungary (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Philippines (air)	218.00	109.00	54.50
Australia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	India (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Poland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Austria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Indonesia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Portugal (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Belgium (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Iran (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Romania (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Bombay (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Ireland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Russia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Brazil (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Israel (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Bulgaria (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Italy (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Sierra Leone (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Cameroon (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Japan (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	South Africa (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Canada (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Korea (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Spain (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Ceylon (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Kuwait (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Sweden (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
China (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Lebanon (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Switzerland (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Congo (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Libya (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Thailand (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Cote d'Ivoire (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Luxembourg (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Turkey (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Madagascar (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	U.A.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Denmark (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Malaysia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Dominican (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Mexico (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
Egypt (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Morocco (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Vietnam, North (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
France (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Nepal (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Vietnam, South (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00
				Netherlands (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00	Yugoslavia (air)	172.00	86.00	43.00

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Lauda Leads Ferrari's Return to the Top

By Bernard Kirsch

MADRID, April 28 (UPI)—The Ferrari cars, which have slowly been going around in circles the past two years, were given a few quick adjustments today and won the Grand Prix of Spain. It was the team's second grand prix victory and the first for Austrian Niki Lauda.

lead when he made his stop, almost immediately regained it from the Lotus of Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Belgium's Jackie Ickx. Soon the

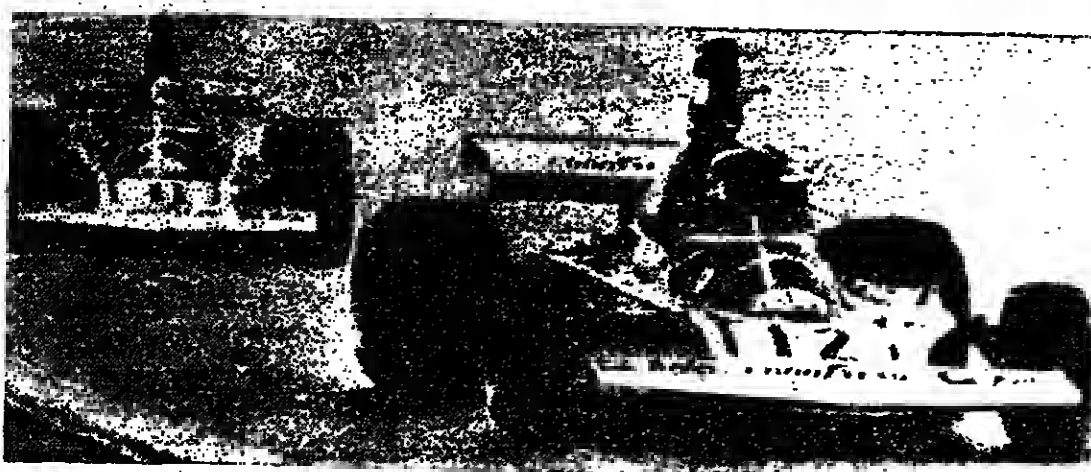
Lotuses developed engine trouble and dropped out; Lauda kept a lead of more than 15 seconds to give the Ferraris their first grand prix victory since 1972.

Lauda finished 84 laps in two hours, 25.57 seconds—36 seconds ahead of Regazzoni and at least a lap ahead of the rest of the field.

Seventeen of the starters were running at the end. One who was not had slipped into one of the few areas around the track which was not heavily populated. Italian Arturo Merzario lost control of his Iso-Marlboro, which did a 360-degree flip over a railing. When the car landed on its wheels, Merzario stepped out and was taken to a hospital, but was not seriously injured.

Another nonfinisher was the Brabham driven by Rolf Stommelen, an American in his first grand prix race. His machine developed engine trouble.

Lauda said that he had no difficult moments in the race. He said that at the end of the race he had to make a few adjustments to the car to beat the rain and Lauda as the up-and-coming star.



Niki Lauda leads during Spain's Grand Prix with teammate Clay Regazzoni second.

Charles Is Pacing a Tight Pack in Golf Classic

By Leonard Koppett

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 28 (UPI)—The field, and those tough last three holes on the La Costa Country Club course, caught up with Brian (Buddy) Allen yesterday and set the stage for a stampede-like finish in the 22nd annual Tournament of Champions.

Bob Charles, the left-hander from New Zealand, emerged as the 54-hole leader in the \$200,000 tournament restricted to winners of other tournaments in the last 18 months. His 67 yesterday gave him 209, seven under par.

Allen, a 29-year-old whose golfing credentials were far less impressive than those of the other leaders, would up one stroke behind at 210, after starting the day with a four-stroke lead over Miller Barber and Gene Littler.

stopping just short of the cup, and he fell back into a tie. On the 17th, he had to make an eight-footer to avoid a double bogey, he merged one stroke back and started there by getting a par four on the 18th.

Sunday: Schneck Hits 2 Homers as Mets Win, 6-0

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (UPI)—Dare Schneck, whose poor play cost New York four runs yesterday, drove in four runs today with a pair of two-run homers and Jon Matlack pitched a four-hitter in leading the Mets to a 6-0 victory over the San Francisco Giants in the first game of a doubleheader.

Schneck hit both his homers off starter Tom Bradley, who suffered his third loss in five decisions.

At St. Louis, hot-hitting Ted Simmons and Reggie Smith banged out three hits and Smith and Kenyatta knocked in two runs apiece to back the pitching of Bob Gibson as St. Louis whipped Cincinnati, 9-2.

The Cardinals cut loose with 12 hits in the first three innings to score all nine of their runs against the first two Cincinnati pitchers to make things easy for Gibson, who pitched his first victory of the year.

At Pittsburgh, winning pitcher Ken Brett and Willie Stargell hit home runs to lead the Pirates to a 5-3 victory over Houston.

Saturday: Oakland's Hunter Defeats Baltimore, 11-5

BAITIMORE, April 28 (UPI)—Red Canham's hit-a-besse-jaded double and Ray Fosse's two-run homer, powered the Oakland A's to an 11-5 rout of the Baltimore Orioles yesterday and ending Catfish Hunter's fourth victory of the season.

Sal Bando and Reggie Jackson also drove in two runs apiece as the A's 12-hit attack dealt Mike Cuellar his third loss without a victory this season.

Fosse's two-run homer, his third of the year, came in the second inning after the A's had taken a 2-0 lead.

At Cleveland, Jim Perry hurled a four-hitter and Charlie Spikes and Oscar Gamble hit home runs to spark the Indians to a 6-0 victory over California.

Perry, who hurled his first complete game in four starts, struck out 10 batters.

At Los Angeles, catcher Steve Yeager, hitting superbly for theumping Joe Ferguson, slammed a three-run homer and Doug Rau and Mike Marshall combined on a four-hitter, leading the Dodgers to a 4-0 victory over Montreal for their sixth straight victory.

The West Division-leading Dodgers captured their 16th game in 21 outings with a four-run rally in the fourth off Mike Torrez, dropping three straight in Los Angeles. The Expos fell into a virtual tie with St. Louis for first place in the East.

In the American League, at Cleveland, George Hendrick hit two home runs, including a grand slam that highlighted an eight-run eighth inning, and Gaylord Perry tossed a four-hitter to pace the Indians to a 10-2 victory and a three-game sweep over California.

Byrne

Utah Defeats ABA Pacers In West Title

SALT LAKE CITY, April 28 (UPI)—Gerald James Jones and Ron Boone led Utah Stars in double figures yesterday in defeating the defending champion Indiana Pacers, 100-87, in the seventh and deciding game of the ABA's Western Division playoffs.

The victory qualified the Stars to meet the East Division titlist, the New York Nets, in the championship series beginning Tuesday in New York.

More than 12,000 screaming Utah fans watched the Stars ride a flawless first quarter to build a 36-20 lead and remain in control the rest of the contest.

Utah coach Joe Maloney gambled on starting John Beasley in place of ailing Zeino Beatty, an effective move for the Stars. Beasley, in his first start in three years, scored only 11 points but held Pacer center Mel Daniels to just six and Indiana strong man George McGinnis to 14. McGinnis had been averaging 30 points a game in the playoffs.

Jones led all scorers with 29 points and Boone had 22, 12 in the final quarter. Johnny Neumann had 15 for Utah, and Rick Mount and Gerald Govan each 12.

Yankees and Indians Make 7-Player Trade

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians baseball clubs completed a seven-player trade Friday night, with the Yankees sending four pitchers, including Steve Lite and Fritz Peterson, to the Indians for first baseman Art Chambliss and two pitchers.

The Yankees also shipped relievers Fred Beane and Tom Buskey to Cleveland, while pitchers Dick Tidrow and Cecil Upshaw will accompany Chambliss to New York.

The Yankees' first move was to acquire Chambliss, a .270 hitter with 10 home runs and 20 RBIs in 1973. The Indians' move was to acquire Peterson, a .270 hitter with 10 home runs and 20 RBIs in 1973.

Fight Incenses Swiss Fans

ZURICH, April 28 (Reuters)—The referee hid under the ring for safety as Swiss fans rioted last night to protest the 15-round split decision in which Thailand's Chatchai Chumman retained his world flyweight boxing title here against Fritz Chervet of Switzerland.

Spectators swarmed into and around the ring, pummeling each other and knocking the champion to the floor. Cushions, bottles, chairs and water buckets sailed into the ring.

The referee, Walter Oho of Honolulu, ducked under the ring for safety and crawled out on the other side as hundreds of fans advanced toward him.

The announcer's first audible words at the end of the title fight—"The winner and new world champion"—were drowned by a roar from 11,250 partisan fans.

Officials, spectators and photographers piled into the ring and crowded around Chervet. And a Swiss television commentator added to the confusion by exclaiming, "Chervet is the new world champion."

Several minutes later, perplexed officials said that Chervet was not the winner.

Fights began and the Thai champion's manager, Bhai Putra, said the boxer was punched by Swiss fans all the way back to his dressing room.

Ashe and Tanner Advance to Denver Final

DENVER, April 28 (UPI)—Arthur Ashe and doubles partner Roscoe Tanner took two-set victories yesterday and advanced into the singles finals of the \$50,000 United Bank Tennis Classic.

Ashe ran his World Championship of Tennis tiebreaker record to 31 victories in dropping defending champion Mark Cox of Great Britain, 7-6, 6-4, and clinching the WCT Green group point title with 415 points.

In the tiebreaker, there were seven service breaks before Ashe finally lunged for a slow-moving ball and barely tipped it over the net for a 7-6 victory.

The second set, in which the inconsistent Ashe, who had nine aces, recorded his fifth and sixth double faults, was strictly Ashe's. He broke Cox's service in the fifth game for a 3-2 lead and the players each held their service the rest of the way.

Newcombe, the 1972 Holton Classic champion who is both the leading point-getter and money-winner on the world championship tennis tour, withstood two match points on Metrevel's service in the 10th game of the third set. He lost on the second deuce when his shot hit the net.

It was only the second championship round on the tour for Metrevel, who lost to Newcombe in the final match at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.

Metrevel meets second-seeded Stan Smith, the defending champion, later today.

Smith just survived against unseeded Dick Crealy of Australia, pulling out a victory in three sets, 6-2, 6-7, 7-6.

NFL Fines San Diego On Charges of Drugs

NEW YORK, April 28 (UPI)—General Manager Harland Stare of the San Diego Chargers has been fined \$5,000 and placed on probation, and eight of his players also were fined and disciplined by the National Football League for drug-related violations.

ST. LOUIS, April 28 (UPI)—Third-seeded Alex Metrevel of the Soviet Union rallied from a first set loss last night to upset

Manchester United Falls

Terry Mancini of Queens Park Rangers jumps above Leeds United's Peter Lorimer in Saturday's match.

League champion Leeds won, 1-0.

Manchester United will go to the second division with Southampton and Norwich City, a division in which United last played 26 years ago.



Two minutes after Lay's goal, fans swarmed across the field and then a fire started behind Manchester City.

The fans poured over the fence again by the thousands, and the game was abandoned.

Friday, Saturday Line Scores

TRIPLES GAMES

Team	Score
Boston	11-5
Los Angeles	10-2
San Francisco	10-2
St. Louis	9-2
Pittsburgh	5-3
Houston	3-5
Cleveland	10-2
Philadelphia	10-2
San Diego	10-2
Atlanta	10-2
Chicago	10-2
Montreal	10-2
New York	10-2
San Francisco	10-2
St. Louis	10-2
Pittsburgh	10-2
Houston	10-2
Cleveland	10-2
Philadelphia	10-2
San Diego	10-2
Atlanta	10-2
Chicago	10-2
Montreal	10-2
New York	10-2

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	8	.556
Baltimore	10	8	.556
Boston	10	8	.556
Brewers	10	8	.556
Cardinals	10	8	.556
Cincinnati	10	8	.556
Cleveland	10	8	.556
Expos	10	8	.556
Giants	10	8	.556
Indians	10	8	.556
Mariners	10	8	.556
Mets	10	8	.556
Monsters	10	8	.556
Pirates	10	8	.556
Rangers	10	8	.556
Reds	10	8	.556
Royals	10	8	.556
Senators	10	8	.556
Shiners	10	8	.556
Sox	10	8	.556
Tigers	10	8	.556
Twins	10	8	.556
Yankees	10	8	.556

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